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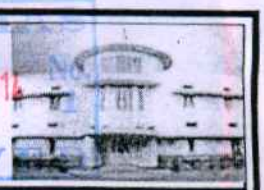

GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 417)

Name of Candidate	Chandra Mohan Garg	Registration No.	2622
Schedule	2014 - 10 - 19	Module	177
Place	Delhi	Time	
Date			
Classroom		Distance Learning	
Classroom & Distance Learning			

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	10	
12	10	
13	5	
14	25	
15	20	
16	20	
17	20	
18	15	
19	10	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर-पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक नम्बर आदि।
2. There are TWENTY-FIVE questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.
   इसमें पच्चीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 417)

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

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Section A

Answer the following questions in not more than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis:

1. Are all professions morally equivalent or are some superior to others? (150 words) 10

क्या सभी व्यवसाय नैतिक दृष्टि से समान होते हैं या कुछ अन्य से श्रेष्ठ होते हैं?

~~As a society gets specialised~~

~~the~~

In order to ensure order and stability in society, division of labour takes place and different professions are assigned different task and roles. The role of a doctor is to cure, teacher is to teach and sweeper is to clean.

Each of these professions has certain morality and ethical virtue associated to it. Each of them has to consider his duty is of the highest order and perform accordingly. No job is menial or superior, every job or professional has an objective to ensure that professionals excel and do it with principles of commitment, dedication, honesty, probity, Integrity. In this regard all professionals are morally equivalent.

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However some professions are very critical and important in functionality. Like a role of soldier, a political leader is of very critical importance. Similarly a teacher who is considered a Guru or a doctor who is treated as demigod. In such professions apart from general morality of professions, every professional and the profession as a whole has to ensure morality of the highest order in order to ensure overall well being of society at large.

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2. How are ethical judgments different from judgments of personal preference, taste, or prejudice? (150 words) 10

नैतिक निर्णय किस प्रकार से व्यक्तिगत प्राथमिकता/वरीयता, रुचि अथवा पूर्वाग्रह से भिन्न होते हैं?

Ethical judgements are judgements made with strict adherence with ethical code, norms and values, keeping aside personal values, preferences etc.

~~Personal preferences, taste and~~

Ethical judgements are based on certain values:-

- selflessness - they keep aside personal interest and act in social interest ensuring well being of society at large.

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- objective → they are free from personal predispositions, subjectiveness, stereotypes and act in accordance with factual and objective observations.
- Societal orientation → they are oriented to ensure order and stability of society. prioritise society over self.
- They give high regard to law, rules and regulations prescribed by ethical deliberation over personal orientation.
- Ethical judgement uphold principle of justice, fairness, equity.

overall they are different from personal preference, taste and prejudice because personal preferences based judgement has an egoistic objective while ethical judgements have a altruistic, utilitarianism, deontodogical objective. They are acted out with a sense of duty, accomplishment of an objective, sense of responsibility etc.

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3. What are the major ethical concerns governing the functioning of government organisations? How are they different from those in private organisations? (150 words) 10
सरकारी संगठनों की कार्य-पद्धति के संचालन से संबंधित प्रमुख नैतिक चिन्ताएं क्या हैं? ये निजी संगठनों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

~~The major difference between the government and a private organisation lies in the very basis of their objective, while private~~

While private organisations have an objective of profit making, government organisations are created with a purpose to serve a large social interest and ensuring the welfare and goodwill of all the members of society.

These organisations use the resources that are owned by society, they get their legitimacy from them and their very objective is also to serve them. All this creates concerns regarding how can a government organisation truly work on ethical lines and serve public interest.

The major ethical concerns including

(1) ~~Issues of discretion~~ Public Service delivery →

The public service delivery should be reliable, accurate, transparent, responsive however generally ~~[illegible]~~ it is quagmired

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with inefficiency

(2) Misuse and abuse of power → Those who occupy power might start acting in self-interest over social interest

(3) Misuse of discretion → discretionary powers can be misused and public resources can be misappropriated.

(4) Nepotism → Too much authority can lead to nepotism, particularism, amoral familialism as prevalent in contemporary Indian society. eg → benefits to Robert Vadra, self-recruitment and dynasty politics.

(5) Lack of compassion and empathy → public who are the actual owners, they might get sidelined.

(6) Accountability and responsibility → Lack of openness can result in too much power with too little control.

(7) public service values → honesty, integrity, commitment, dedication might get sidelined and hedonism and egoism might proliferate.

Such ethical concerns can be dealt with formulation of comprehensive laws, rules, regulations, code of conduct and code of ethics. Along with this ensuring social accountability by RTI, social audit. Government can further opt for Sevottam model & citizen charter.

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4. What is corporate governance? How is it important in the Indian corporate sector? How will the mandatory provision of corporate socia responsibility change the perception of private sector in the eyes of common man? (150 words) 10

कार्पोरेट गवर्नेंस (Corporate governance) क्या है? भारतीय कार्पोरेट क्षेत्रों में यह किस प्रकार से महत्वपूर्ण है? कार्पोरेट सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी (Corporate social responsibility) के अनिवार्य प्रावधान, सामान्य लोगों की नजर मे निजी क्षेत्र की धारणा को किस प्रकार बदलेगें?

Corporate governance refers to the supervision, decision-making, administration of the corporate undertakings, keeping in mind that the profit orientations is also aligned with principles of ethics and morality. This corporate governance ensures that private organisations work on ethical lines promoting and protecting the interest of its shareholders and stakeholders.

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The recent incidents of Cairn or the earlier fall out of Satyam makes it more imperative for Indian corporate sector that corporates are properly governed. Further India is a growing market with a big history of corporate frauds and future risks as well. Also all the stakeholders like minority shareholders, customers, government and society at large needs adequate protection, ensuring that their interest will not be compromised.

Thus it becomes important that external agencies like government and SEBI create an environment conducive for growth along with ethical practices.

The recent company act came out with mandatory provision of CSR for the corporate sector. It will have a productive impact in ensuring social development along with change in image for the corporate houses.

Infosys recently decided to promote swachh Bharat Abhiyan, NDTV and IBN7 also have decided free media promotion. Tata has adopted few villages. It will help in spreading a message that corporate sector

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is an integral part, which not only indirectly but even directly help in promoting inclusion, equity, welfare and well being. Thereby changing their social perception.

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5. B. R. Ambedkar was an ardent supporter of the claims of liberty, equality and fraternity. Explain the relevance of his teaching in modern day India and how they act as a backbone for our socio-political development. (150 words) 10

बी. आर. अम्बेडकर स्वतंत्रत, समानता और बंधुता के दावों के प्रबल समर्थक थे। आधुनिक काल में उनकी शिक्षाओं की प्रासंगिकता की व्याख्या कीजिये और ये किस प्रकार से हमारे सामाजिक-राजनीतिक विकास के लिए आधारशिला हैं?

BR Ambedkar, who was the father of Indian constitution, the "Modern Manus" of the post Independent India propogated Ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity.

His teachings are relevant and act as a backbone for socio-economic development.

(1) Ambedkar propogated Idea of equality. A country that was infected with caste based discrimination, and is still under its influence need to ensure that there is no discrimination among people on basis of caste and occupation.

Ambedkar was able to ensure that the SC/STs are positively discriminated and able to promote and protect their interest

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for ~~ensuring~~ ensuring their inclusion in mainstream of society.

Ambedkar was a person with modern ideas he promoted liberal thinking, rational attitude and scientific temper. Today inorder to ~~ensure~~ ensure socio-eco development it is imperative that the cultural, ideological, communal biases are replaced by ideas of universal brotherhood, common good, growth and progress.

Ambedkar also had great trust in democratic governance and constitution. It needs to be followed in letter and spirit ~~and~~ inorder to ensure that society grows as a one unified whole protecting and promoting each and everyone's interest.

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6. As the interaction and collaboration among the nations is continuously increasing, so is the number of ethical issues between them on the global arena? Justify with examples. (150 words) 10

जैसे-जैसे राष्ट्रों के बीच पारस्परिक अंत:क्रिया और सहयोग लगातार बढ़ रहा है, उसी क्रम में वैश्विक परिदृश्य में उनके मध्य नैतिक मुद्दों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। उंदाहरण के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The world is suddenly becoming compact with the rise of new means of communication, transportation, supranational organisations, increasing trade and commerce etc. All this make this world appear as a Global village, where different nations are engaging and interacting with each other on bilateral and multilateral issues.

In this course of interactions and collaborations, there are number of ethical issues coming up as

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it includes the areas of:-

(4) common but differentiated responsibility

As climate change is a big issue today, developing country wants a differentiated responsibility

(1) climate change

climate change is an important issue. Countries interacting want a common solution. However the developing countries want a differentiated responsibility, developed world wants an equal distribution.

(2) Trade

The principle of equity, special privileges is a bone of contention between least developed and most developed.
Also trade or economic privileges is the idea propogated by north, while south wants hunger, health to be given a priority.
Bali summit and IPR issues revolve around it.

(3) Internet Governance

Need of a democratic, multilateral internet governance has become important.

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(4) UN, IMF & WB reforms, democratic and representative form these institutions should take is the case of emerging countries.

Like this there are many areas like UN responsibility to protect, call for Global war against terror, create a free trade area across the world etc. All these ethical concern come up because they involve the principle of justice, equity, welfare etc.

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7. While it is important to expose a wrongdoing, a whistleblower should have the moral backing behind his act of whistleblowing. Comment. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि एक गलत कार्य को उद्घाटित करना महत्वपूर्ण है तथापि व्हीसलब्लोवर के अपने इस कार्य के पीछे नैतिक आधार भी होना चाहिए।

It is not only important to act morally and ethically to promote social interest, but it is equally morally incumbent to report about gross violation of laws by others who act in self interest misusing and abusing their position.

It is ~~[illegible]~~ a whistle blower who exposes such illegal practices, and helps in ensuring the work culture of an organisation is preserved and organisation is able to promote its core objective to serve public interest.

~~Recently, these have~~
RTI has become an important tool in hands of whistle blower. Many organisations like parivartan have come up to expose the guilty. However lack of any safety and rising attacks on RTI activist had acted as a deterrent in the past.

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Whistle blowers need proper legal backing so as to ensure that their identity is not revealed, they are provided proper protection and as well incentive in this regard.

Many countries around the world have codified and provided legal backings. India created whistle blower protection Act in this regard which has helped in creating more enthusiasm where citizens, officers can freely expose without fear of harassment or ~~[illegible]~~ physical attack.

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8. Integrity is different from honesty and is probably the most important attribute for a Civil Servant. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
सत्यनिष्ठा ईमानदारी से भिन्न होती है और संभवत: यह एक सिविल सेवक के लिए सबसे बड़ा गुण होता है। विस्तार से बताइए।

Honesty is an individuals virtue to be truthfull. It promots no stealing, no cheating, no lying.
An honest officer is faithful to his work and ensures fidelity to work. honesty promotes high work ethic, with corruption free system.
However Integrity is a much larger concept. Integrity ensures consistency

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in actions, thoughts, beliefs etc. Thereby it ensure consistent alignment to morally upright and ethical behavior across all situations and time. It is Integrity that ensures that an individual is not influenced by any external influence and perform his job with highest level of dedication and commitment. Integrity also ensures consistency of treatment without any discrimination. It also promotes commitment to public service values.

Honesty and Integrity are related in the sense that Integrity promotes other values also including honesty. Thus a man of Integrity will also be honest in his endeavours. However an honest person may not always be having an Integrity.

Integrity is the most important attribute because, it is a virtue that encompasses or influences all the values of public service that are important to ensure an ethical and morally driven civil servant.

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9. Colleges and schools are a microcosm of the real world. Elaborate as to how these are instrumental in character-building. Also suggest certain measures through which these institutions can play a greater role in the current scenario. (150 words) 10

विद्यालय और कॉलेज वास्तविक जगत के सूक्ष्म रूप होते हैं। चरित्र निर्माण में ये किस प्रकार से सहायक होते हैं? विस्तार से बताइये। इसके अलावा कुछ उपायों को भी सुझाइये जिसके द्वारा वर्तमान परिदृश्य मे इन संस्थाओं की वृहद् भूमिका सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

A tree needs good amount of nutrients, water and sunlight in its initial years to grow and prosper.

Similarly children needs ~~Colleges and~~ school and colleges to ensure that they develop virtues and values that are necessary to ensure morality in their behaviour.

Schools and colleges are important because:

- A child spend almost 20 years of his initial life here, he is not exposed to any other place so much as he is exposed to school. thus school becoms a 'mecca' for learning.
- School can teach him all important values through conformity i.e laying down rules of ethical behavior, compliance - rewarding ethical behavior or observation - getting influenced from other children.

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teachers by mentoring, conselling or acting as role model can also help in building a strong character.

In the current scenario, school can further help in developing a strong moral character by essuring following steps:

- Gender mainstreaming - Even govt focussing on it, school can help in building gender sensitivity
- Moral education - It can be introduced as a subject and through role play, case study help in developing good character.

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10. Gandhi's compassion towards the weaker sections makes him different from other social reformers. What are the lessons that it conveys? Discuss a situation where you have shown compassion towards weaker sections of the society. (150 words) 10

कमजोर वर्गों के प्रति गाँधी जी का करुणा भाव उन्हें अन्य सामाजिक सुधारकों से अलग करता है। इससे हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है? एक ऐसी स्थिति की चर्चा कीजिए जब अपने समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के प्रति करुणा दिखाई थी।

Compassion is a virtue when an individual not just sympathise with the sufferers but he can actually feel and understand it himself, thereby getting an impulse to help them.

Gandhiji was a mass leader and compassionate about weaker section. He promoted and protected the interest of farmers, labourers, ~~Lacing~~ Harijans and economically poor people.

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A prestigious lawyer became a half-naked fakeer as a gesture of his compassion ~~and~~ for the vulnerable members. He was different from other leaders for they propogated the same ideas but themselves made no sacrifice or gestures to empathize with them.

In my personal life, I once got an opportunity to show my compassion to the poor. I was in class 12th working on ~~a proje~~ a competition organised by National Youth Science congress. As part of the ~~village~~ ~~for~~ competition we had to go the village and raise awareness about ~~cleanliness~~ cleanliness. It was the first time I visited the village and I was sensitised when I saw how the some sections of the village who were utterly poor live in huts with very little resources. Then our group decided to spend the night with them just to feel how it feels like to live in such abominable conditions.

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It helped me in ~~[illegible]~~ giving a real life experience and as a ~~[illegible]~~ result we visited the Nagar ayukta to atleast get DDT sprayed in their location before the monsoon.

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11. While individual beliefs and values determine one s subjective responsibility, it is the operational environment which guides/shapes the objective responsibility. Congruence between the two is inevitable for realizing the goal of objectivity in administrative decisions. Analyse. (150 words) 10

व्यक्तिगत मान्यताएं और मूल्य एक व्यक्ति की आत्मनिष्ठ उत्तरदायित्व को निर्धारित करते हैं, जबकि कार्यात्मक (operational) पर्यावरण वस्तुनिष्ठ उत्तरदायित्व को आकार देता है/निर्देशित करता है। दोनों के बीच अनुरूपता प्रशासनिक निर्णयों में वस्तुनिष्ठता के लक्ष्य को साकार करने के लिए अपरिहार्य है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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12. "Indian constitution is a treasure trove of ethical values for civil servants." Illustrate. (150 words) 10

"भारतीय संविधान सिविल सेवकों के लिए नैतिक मूल्यों की निधि (कोष) है"। वर्णन कीजिए।

Constitution of India is a treasure ~~trove~~ trove of ethical values for civil servants as it helps ~~as~~ is a guiding force in regulating their code of conduct, provides direction to their conduct and as well the core objectives that they should aspire to achieve:-

(1) Rule of law → Article 14 talks about equality before law, thereby it gives a

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guidence to the civil servants that no one is above law and they should promote rule of law in society.

(2) Equal protection of law → It guides civil servant to positively discriminate among unequals to promote equity and social justice.

(3) Judicial remedy → It acts as an external force to ensure that civil servants act on ethical lines. Any violation will be strictly punished.

(4) Fundamental duties → Not only they provide ethical guidelines to citizenry, they also guide civil servants to promote and protect nation interest, respect constitution and its institutions, imbibe scientific temper, values of national leaders.

(5) Directive principle of state policy, They act as guide for authority orientation and people orientation by telling what they should by how achieve

(6) Security of tenure → It helps in motivating and guiding them towards fulfilling their duties without any fear.

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All this ensure that civil servants act morally and ethically.

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13. What are values? How are they different from ethics? (100 words) 5
मूल्य क्या होते हैं? ये नैतिकता से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

~~Values are generalised ~~ principles~~

Ethics are general principle of right and wrong. They are like a code of conduct, duty, standard of behavior that ensures that individual, organisation and society as a whole act on ethical lines.

Ethics are induced by government, society or religion. They may vary from group to group. Ethics may vary from group to group i.e ethics of a soldier are different from doctor. A soldier can kill, it is ethically correct while doctor can't.

Values on the other hand are generalised ideas, beliefs that determine and shape morals, ethics, virtues and actions. Values are general and they do not change like ethics. eg → honesty is a value and it is universally true for all groups. Similarly truthfullness, love, peace etc are values.

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Section B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, प्रस्तुत मामलों का अध्ययन ध्यान से कीजिए और उसके बाद पूछे गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए (लगभग 250 शब्दों में):

14. You are judging a high profile case of a rich businessman who is accused of holding back money of numerous investors in the country. You are facing tremendous pressure from politicians and an industrial lobby asking you to be lenient towards the businessman as he has created close to a million jobs in the country and his bad reputation will be disastrous for the economy.

The following are some suggested options. Please evaluate the merits and demerits of each of the options:

A. Ask the senior judge to transfer you from the case.

B. Ignore all the pressure tactics by various groups completely.

C. Increase the duration of the court hearing to soothe down the pressure.

D. Hold the case in abeyance and ask for an inquiry report from the regulatory body.

E. Ask the media to stop reporting the case with such fanfare.

Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options), what would you advise, giving proper reasons. 25

आप एक ऐसे धनी व्यवसाय के उच्च स्तरीय केस की सुनवाई कर रहे हैं, जिस पर देश के कई निवेशकों का पैसा हड़पने का आरोप है। आप राजनेताओं और औद्योगिक लॉबी की तरफ से अत्यधिक दबाव झेल रहे हैं, जो आपसे उद्योगपति की तरफ उदार होने के लिए कह रहे हैं, क्योंकि उसने देश में लगभग लाखों की संख्या में रोजगार उत्पन्न किये हैं और उसकी बुरी छवि से अर्थव्यवस्था को भारी नुकसान पहुँचेगा।

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कुछ वैकल्पिक सुझाव नीचे दिये गये हैं। कृपया सभी विकल्पों के गुणों और दोषों का मूल्यांकन करें:

a. वरिष्ठ न्यायाधीशों से खुद को इस केस से स्थानांतरण के लिए कहेंगे।

b. विभिन्न समूहों की सभी दबाव रणनीतियों को पूर्ण रूप से अनदेखा कर देगें।

c. दबाव को शांत करने हेतु, न्यायालय की सुनवाई की अवधि में वृद्धि कर देगें।

d. केस को ठंडे बस्ते मे डाल देगें और नियामक संस्था को जाँच के लिए कहेगें।

e. मीडिया को इस केस को जोर-शोर से दिखाने से रोकेंगे।

इसके साथ ही यह भी इंगित करें कि (सिर्फ ऊपर दिए गए विकल्पों तक सीमित न रहते हुए) आपकी क्या सलाह है, उचित तर्क भी प्रस्तुत करें।

The above case poses three different issues before me

(1) ~~Doing~~ Professional Integrity → doing my duty honestly without any interference

(2) Social Impact → Ensuring that my decision does not create negative externalities

(3) Personal Interest → pressure from politicians and industrial lobbist.

The options before me are following :→

(A) Asking senior judge to transfer me from the case :→

Merit :→

(1) I will be able to protect my personal Interest, otherwise. politicians and lobbyist would go antagonistic against me

(2) I will avert an ethical dilemma between professional Integrity and social-Impact and

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let somebody else by the case who is more prepared.

Demerits:-

- Running away from a duty is almost like not doing my duty
- I will create wrong precedent
- Also it will sabotage my personal and as well organisational image.
- It is only pending a decision, not resolving anything
- Ignore the pressure tactics by the Group completely

Merits

- ~~I will do~~ I will be able to do my duty honestly protecting personal and organisational integrity
- Justice will be done by not getting swayed
- Create a right precedence for future for other business men.

Demerit

- The concern of the lobbyist has some social relevance
- Judiciary need to take into account the social impact of their decisions.

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(c) Increase duration of court hearing to sooth down pressure:-

Merit
- I will be able to resolve both issues
- neither my personal interest will be impacted,
- also I will be able to do justice to my professional work ethic

Demerit
- other cases that are pending will suffer
- It is no solution, only a way of avoidance

(d) Hold case in abeyance and ask for an inquiry report from regulatory body:-

Merit
- I will be able to avoid my ethical dilemma
- regulatory body is more equipped in dealing with technical matter
- ~~that~~ delay will reduce the pressure in meantime

Demerit
- It is just transferring responsibility to avoid
- regulatory body will further create delay
- Judiciary ~~[illegible]~~ should have tackled it on its own

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(e) Ask media to stop reporting the case with such fanfare:

Merit

- reduce the pressure
- reduce the fear that is generated among people out of ~~the~~ outcome of the businessman is convicted.

Demerit

- compromise with freedom of speech and expression
- media should be free and let report openly.

Out of all the above options I would personally prefer to ~~[illegible]~~ tackle the case on my own but create a regulatory body for an equivalent report. It is because regulatory body has technical expertise over the matter, also it can come up with recommendation on how to avoid such incidence in future. Meanwhile the furore created by media and lobbyist will decrease and I will be able to resolve all my ethical dilemmas.

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15. Jyoti Gupta is the environmental compliance manager for a small plastics manufacturing company. She is currently faced with a dilemma on whether or not to spend money on a new technology that will reduce the level of a particular toxin in the wastewater that flows out from the back of the factory into a lake.

The factory's emission levels are already within legal limits. However, Jyoti knows that environmental regulations for this particular toxin are lagging behind scientific evidence. In fact, a scientist from the university had been quoted in the newspaper recently, saying that if emission levels stayed at this level, the fish in the lake and rivers in the area might soon have to be declared unsafe for human consumption.

Further, if companies in the region don't engage in some self-regulation on this issue, there is reason to fear that the government — backed by public opinion — may force companies to begin using the new technology, and may also begin requiring monthly emission level reports (which would be both expensive and time consuming).

But the company's environmental compliance budget is tight. Asking for this new technology to be installed would put Jyoti's department over-budget, and could jeopardize the company's ability to show a profit this year.

The following are some suggested options. Please evaluate the merits and demerits of each of the options:

1. Jyoti should focus on her company's financial performance and profits and forget the environmental issue as the compliance budget is already tight.
2. As the emission levels of the company are within legal limits, Jyoti should wait for new governmental regulations first and only after that should think about taking any action.
3. Jyoti should proactively report the matter to the higher management and ensure proper measures are taken but still profits of the company should receive the utmost priority.

Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options), what would you advise, giving proper reasons. 20

ज्योति गुप्ता एक छोटी प्लास्टिक विनिर्माण कंपनी की पर्यावरण अनुपालन प्रबंधक (environmental compliance manager) है। वर्तमान में वह एक दुविधा से गुजर रही है कि उन्हें एक ऐसे नयी तकनीक पर धन खर्च करना चाहिए या नहीं जिससे कि अपशिष्ट जल में एक विशेष विषैले पदार्थ के स्तर में कमी लायी जा सकती है जो कि कारखाने के पीछे से एक झील में मिलता है।

कारखाने का उत्सर्जन स्तर पहले से ही कानूनी दायरे के अंदर है। यद्यपि, ज्योति को पता है कि इस विषाक्त पदार्थ के उत्सर्जन संबंधी कानून वैज्ञानिक प्रमाण से अभिपुष्ट नहीं हैं। यहाँ तक कि हाल में ही विश्वविद्यालय के एक वैज्ञानिक ने एक समाचार पत्र में उद्धरित

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किया है कि यदि उत्सर्जन का स्तर यही रहा तो उस क्षेत्र की नदियों और झीलों में पायी जाने वाली मछलियों को मनुष्यों के खाने के लिए असुरक्षित घोषित करनी पड़ेगी। पुन: यदि उस क्षेत्र की कंपनियाँ इस विषय में स्व-नियमन के कदम नहीं उठानी हैं, तो पर्याप्त कारण है कि सरकार-जनता की राय द्वारा समर्थित होकर कंपनियों को नयी तकनीकी के प्रयोग के लिए बाध्य कर सकती है (जो कि म्हँगी और समय लेने वाली दोनों होगी)। लेकिन कंपनी का पर्यावरण अनुपालन बजट तंग है। इस नयी तकनीक को स्थापित करने की मांग से ज्योति के विभाग का खर्च बजट से ऊपर निकल जायेगा और इसके चलते कंपनी के इस वर्ष लाभ दिखाने की क्षमता पर खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

कुछ वैकल्पिक सुझाव दिये गये हैं। विकल्पों में से प्रत्येक के गुणों और दोषों का मूल्यांकन करें:

1. ज्योति को अपनी कंपनी के वित्तीय प्रदर्शन और मुनाफे पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए और पर्यावरण के मुद्दे को भूल जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि अनुपालन बज्ट पहले से ही तंग है।
2. चूंकि कंपनी के उत्सर्जन का स्तर कानूनी सीमा के भीतर हैं। अत: सर्वप्रथम ज्योति को नए सरकारी नियमों के बनने का इंतजार करना चाहिए और उसके बाद ही कोई कार्रवाई करने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए।
3. ज्योति को त्वरित रूप से इन मामले के बारे में उच्च प्रबंधन को अवगत करना चाहिए और सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि उचित कदम उठाये जाएँ, किन्तु अभी भी कंपनी के मुनाफे को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही यह भी इंगित करें कि (सिर्फ ऊपर दिये गए विकल्पों तक सीमित न रहते हुए) आपकी क्या सलाह है, उचित तर्क भी प्रस्तुत करें।

The following case presents a dilemma wether the financial performance of the company be traded for promoting environment sustainability.
The environmental compliance manager has the following options-

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(A) focus on company's financial performance and profit

Merit:→

- Improved finances will cash more profit and investment in future, making it viable to adopt new technology
- Growth of company will not be compromised
- reduced profit would have led to cut in salaries of all employees making them suffer.

Demerit

- protecting environment and its sustainability is also a moral responsibility of the company
- the problem is only delayed - In future government would make it a legal condition, making lot of compliance norms and reports.
- lot of new technology will only rise in future, also government regulating might add to the cost.
- future is compromised at cost of present
- marine life will be in packed.

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(B) Wait for the new government regulations

Merit

- might be government does not come out with regulation in near future
- additional expenditure on new technology is saved
- no compromise made with growth, employment salary.

Demerit

- Corporate social responsibility is not performed
- Environment and ecology will made to suffer till government take a proactive step.
- step taken by government might create more issues for the company. It might also lead to closure of industries operating near lake.
- marine life will be impacted in meantime

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(C) Proactively report to higher management

Merits:-

(1) Environment sustainability, corporate social responsibility fulfilled

(2) Companies profit interest are not compromised

(3) Voluntary compliance will avoid any strict regulatory action of government.

~~Demerit~~ Demerit:-

(1) A balancing act might lead to failure at dual front. i.e the funds appropriated to new technology might not be sufficient and also companies profit might suffer.

(2) A voluntary step might itself lead to attracting government and they might further regularise it.

I personally would go with the above options because it will not only ensure that profitability, interest of the company is not affected but also ensure that environment is protected, company acting as a responsible and environmentally friendly can lead to no regularisation by government in future. Meanwhile we would try alternate source to arrange investment for new technology as well

Also company CSR fund could be used as it is a environmental initiative

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16. Ronak has heard from his manager that their organization will be downsizing; it could be as little as 5 percent or as much as 30 percent. However, the supervisor told Ronak that "we're all under strict orders to keep it quiet" so that the agency's best employees will not seek other jobs. Mohan (one of the finest professionals in Ronak's unit), upon hearing the downsizing rumors, told Ronak that he was sure that he could get another job at a new business if a reduction in force occurred. However, openings at the new business will close soon. Mohan asked Ronak, "Will there be layoffs?" and "Should I get another job now?"

(a) What are the options available to Ronak?

(b) Evaluate each of these options and highlight which option you would have preferred, giving reasons for the same. 20

रोनक ने अपने मैनेजर से सुना है कि उसकी कंपनी में पदों की संख्या घटाई जाएगी; यह कम से कम 5 प्रतिशत से लेकर अधिकतम 30 प्रतिशत तक हो सकती है। हालांकि निरीक्षक ने रोनक को बताया है कि "हमें इसे गुप्त रखने के सख्त आदेश हैं" जिससे कंपनी के सबसे अच्छे कर्मचारी कहीं ओर नौकरियों की तलाश न करें।

मोहन (रोनक की इकाई का एक अच्छा कर्मचारी) ने पदों की संख्या में कटौती की इन अफवाहों को सुनकर रोनक से बताया कि उसे यकीन है कि यदि पदों की संख्या में कटौती की जाती है, तो उसे एक नए व्यवसाय/व्यापार में नौकरी मिल सकती है। हालांकि उस नए व्यवसाय/व्यापार में भर्तियाँ जल्द ही समाप्त हो जायेंगी। मोहन ने रोनक से पूछा कि "क्या छटनी होगी?" और "क्या अब मुझे नयी नौकरी ढूंढ लेनी चाहिए?"

a. रोनक के पास में विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

b. उन सभी विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और उस विकल्प को उचित तर्कों के माध्यम से उल्लिखित कीजिए जिसे आपने चुना है।

Options available with Ronak are:

(1) Ronak should follow the orders and do not disclose about lay off plans.

(2) Ronak should inform Mohan about lay off plans

(3) Ronak should avoid answering and say he does not know

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(c) Rohan should ~~not disclose about layoff plans~~ say he doesn't know but tell Mohan that if he is concerned by the rumours, he should apply for being on safer side.

Evaluation

(A) Rohan should not disclose

Merit:-

- there is no yet concrete information about size and extent of downsizing
- News would have impacted work culture, efficiency
- It would have only created anxiety without any gains
- Rohan ensured he maintained his integrity and work ethics

Demerit

- hiding information relevant for workers is immoral on Rohan's part
- Mohan ~~will~~ might suffer ~~as he would~~ if he gets layed off.
- Rohan is breaking the trust of his friend.

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(B) Rohan should inform Mohan

Merit

- Mohan will be able to get a job timely
- He will do justice, as company is hiding info which it should have shared
- He will keep his ~~trust~~ trust with the Mohan.

Demerit

- he disclosed an information which he was supposed not to.
- he ~~breaked~~ breached the code.
- If mohan is not layed off, company will loose the first worker.
- It can also lead to a clue that Rohan disclosed info, so action can be taken against him.

(a) Do not disclose to ~~Ro~~ Mohan, but advice him to apply for the jo

(c) Rohan should say he doesn't know but advice Mohan to apply else where if rumors are affecting him

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Merit

- Rohan ensured he did not breached the code
- Also mohan's interest would be protected
- He indirectly protected his own interest - company now will trust him. In case he disclosed the info to Mohan and mohan took a job else where, he too would have lost the job.

Demerit

- In future if mohan gets to know Rohan knew but did not told, ~~mah~~ Rohan will loose credibility among his fellow mates.
- However out of all the 3, I would go with 3rd option as it is most apt by able to deal with the dilemma where neither Rohan has to disclose the info, nor Mohan will miss an opportunity in case he get layed off. Also he is able to do justice to professional integrity and personal morality.

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17. Mr. Sinha assigns a research problem in a high school calculus class. The problem is quite difficult and will require collaborative time and effort of a team. Mr. Sinha divides the class into groups of four students, gives them instructions, and tells them when the problem will be due.

Pradeep's group has an initial meeting and decides to divide up the work and then collaborate the information. Veena, one of Pradeep's group members, offers to write a particular section of the paper based on some great information she found on the Internet. The other members of the group, including Pradeep, divide the remaining work and proceed with their respective research.

One week before the project is due, Pradeep finds out that Veena has chosen to "copy and paste" most of her paper from the Internet source. Pradeep picks up on Veena's plagiarism and knows it is wrong, but he needs an "A" on this research problem in order to pass Calculus. Pradeep confronts Veena and asks her to redo her paper without plagiarizing, but Veena claims she is too busy with her other class work. She assures Pradeep that Mr. Sinha will never discover the plagiarism, and that if he does, she will take complete blame for it.

Pradeep finds himself in an extremely uncomfortable position. He feels partly responsible for the plagiarism because he is a part of the same group and he knows about it as well.

The following are some suggested options. Please evaluate the merits and demerits of each of the options:

1. Pradeep should forget about plagiarism as it is a common practice and ultimately he is not the one who did it.
2. Pradeep should highlight the issue to the whole group and then decide after taking everybody's advice.
3. Pradeep should talk directly to Mr. Sinha and leave it to him to take the right course of action.
4. Pradeep should himself redo the work of Veena and then submit the paper.

Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options), what would you advise, giving proper reasons. 20

श्रीमान सिन्हा ने हाई स्कूल के अवकल गणित (calculus) की कक्षा को एक शोध का सवाल हल करने को दिया। सवाल अत्यंत ही कठिन है और जिसके एक समूह के सहयोगात्मक प्रयास और समय की आवश्यकता होगी। श्रीमान सिन्हा कक्षा को चार-चार छात्रों के समूह में बांटते हैं, उन्हें निर्देश देते हैं और उन्हें बताते हैं कि सवाल का जवाब कब तक चाहिए।

प्रदीप के समूह की एक प्रारंभिक बैठक हुई और कार्य को विभाजित कर, सूचनाओं को संकलित करने का निर्णय लिया गया। प्रदीप के समूह की एक सदस्या वीणा, इंटरनेट पर प्राप्त एक महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी के आधार पर शोध-पत्र के एक हिस्से के लिखने का

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सुझाव देती है। प्रदीप सहित समूह के अन्य सदस्य शेष काम को विभाजित करते हैं और अपने संबंधित अनुसंधान के साथ आगे बढ़ते हैं।

प्रोजेक्ट जमा करने से एक सप्ताह पूर्व प्रदीप को पता चलता है कि वीणा ने शोध पत्र का अधिकांश भाग इंटरनेट से "कॉपी और पेस्ट" किया है। प्रदीप को वीणा की इस साहित्यिक चोरी का पता चल गया है और वह जानता है कि यह गलत है, लेकिन उसे इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से कैलकुलस में उत्तीर्ण होने हेतु "A" श्रेणी चाहिए। प्रदीप वीणा का विरोध करता है और वह उससे इस शोध-पत्र को पुनः चोरी किये पूर्ण करने के लिए कहता है, लेकिन वीणा कहती है कि वह कक्षा के और दूसरे कार्यों में अत्यधिक व्यस्त है। वह प्रदीप को भरोसा दिलाती है कि सिन्हा जी इस साहित्यिक चोरी को कभी भी पकड़ नहीं पाएंगे और यदि पकड़ भी लिया तो इसकी सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी वह स्वयं ले लेगी।

प्रदीप अपने आप को अत्यधिक असहज स्थिति में पाता है। वह इस साहित्यिक चोरी में अपने आप को भी जिम्मेदार मानता है, क्योंकि वह भी इस समूह का एक सदस्य है और इस चोरी के विषय में पता भी है।

कुछ वैकल्पिक सुझाव नीचे दिये गये हैं। कृपया प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुणों और दोषों का मूल्यांकन करें:

1. प्रदीप को इस साहित्यिक चोरी के विषय में भूल जाना चाहिए क्योंकि आजकल यह सामान्य बात और आखिरकार उसने यह चोरी नहीं की है।

2. प्रदीप को इस समस्या के बारे में पूरे समूह को अवगत करा देना चाहिए और फिर सभी की सलाह से निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

3. प्रदीप को सीधे सिन्हा जी से बात करनी चाहिए और आगे की उचित कार्यवाही उन पर छोड़ देनी चाहिए।

4.प्रदीप को वीणा के इस कार्य को स्वयं पुनः करना चाहिए और फिर शोध पत्र जमा करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही यह भी इंगित करें कि (सिर्फ ऊपर दिये गए विकल्पों तक सीमित न रहते हुए) आपकी क्या सलाह है, उचित तर्क भी प्रस्तुत करें।

Pradeep is in a confusion wether he should uphold his personal interest or wether he should act righteously.

The options before him are:-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(A) forget about plag ~~[illegible]~~ idiscly

Merit

- pradeep will be able to protect his personal Interest
- since time is not there, so redo was not even possible

Demerit

- Commiting a crime and knowing the crime but not reporting it is equally wrong
- His decision can lead to wrong practices that will be inculcated by ~~ra~~ reena and might be himself in future.
- ~~Using unfair means is not justified [illegible]~~
- other way it might even lead to a guilt and anxiety in him.

(B) High light it to group and then decide

Merit

- since it is a group activity, decision should be taken by group as a whole
- pradeep saved himself from the dilemma that was causing guilt
- Group decision would be mac wise and ensure everyone is on same page
- If Mr Sinha finds out, pradeep will not be able to pass

Demerit

- It will only delay, only very less time is left to redo work if in case they decide to.

(c) Pradeep should directly talk to Mr Sinha

Merits

- It is a morally right decision to report to the teacher
- It will ensure pradeeps interest is not affected.

Demerit

- It is morally wrong to act without informing the other partners.
- It is an extreme decision when other options like redoing are still available
- Mr Sinha might doubt even pradeeps involvement.
- Mr Sinha would not give a good grade to plagiarised work

(D) Pradeep should himself redo the work

Merit

- He save himself from the ethical dilemma he was facing
- He takes a righteous way to complete the project.

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- avoids reena from plagrianism

Demerit

- pradeep has his own work too
- too less time to complete it on time, reena already has idea, Pradeep does not even know.

However out of all the four options I would select the last one as by choosing to rewrite the paper ~~on my~~ Pradeep ~~own~~ would be able to resolve all ~~my~~ dilemmas. ~~Neither I let reena~~ Neither he let reena do plagrianism for a paper that was a part of his project. Nor he lets his own interest of getting a good grade let compromised. Also he conveys a strong message to reena without making her feel embarrased if in case he would have told ~~ad~~ his group mates.

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18. A terrorist group states that it has concealed a nuclear bomb in Delhi. The authorities have captured the leader of the group. He says that he knows the location of the bomb. He refuses to reveal the location. Torture is guaranteed to produce the information needed to ensure the diffusal of the bomb.

(a) Is it ethically acceptable for the authorities to have him tortured to find out where the bomb is and thus save thousands of lives?

(b) Suppose instead of catching the leader, the authorities have captured his 16 year old daughter. She is refusing to cooperate with the authorities. In your opinion is it morally justified to have her tortured to acquire necessary information and save thousands of lives? 15

एक आतंकवादी संगठन का कहना है कि उन्होंने दिल्ली में परमाणु बम छुपाया है। प्राधिकारियों ने उस संगठन के नेता को पकड़ लिया वह कहता है कि उसे बम की अवस्थिति मालूम है। उसने बम की अवस्थिति बताने से इंकार कर दिया है। बम को निष्क्रिय करने हेतु आवश्यक सूचना प्राप्ति के लिए उसे प्रताड़ित किया जाना आवश्यक है।

a. क्या प्राधिकारियों के लिए नैतिकता की दृष्टि से यह स्वीकार्य है कि उसवे प्रताड़ित किया जाये और बम का पता लगाया जाये जिससे हजारों जाने बचायी जा सकें?

b. यदि मान लिया जाये कि उस नेता को पकड़ने की बजाय, अधिकारियों ने उसकी 16 वर्ष की बेटी को पकड़ लिया होता और वह प्राधिकारियों के साथ सहयोग करने से मना कर रही होती।

(a) Though it is true that human rights are same for all, after all all are human being and should get basic rights. ~~Torture~~ Torture is a very barbarous and inhuman practice, by perpetrating torture state acts like a terrorist itself.

The deontological ethics expect us to stick with the rule books and do our duty in a legitimate and prescribed manner. ~~Deontiche~~ ~~ethics~~

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However the above situation is different. Here the end justifies the means.
The maximum good for maximum people can only be insured by torture.
Torturing one terrorist will help save hundreds of life. Other than that it will create an image of hard powers, acting as deterrence for other terrorist as well.

(b) However torturing the daughter of a terrorist is not a justified act:-

- It is a form of state terrorism where state torturing an innocent to get information from her father.
- It will lay down wrong precedence for the future. Today the daughter herself is volunteering, tomorrow police might misuse it and willfully target the family members of the terrorist.
- Family members of the terrorist enjoy same human rights and fundamental rights like others, they should be respected.
- perpetrating one form of violence for stopping other is not a just act.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. You are in a supermarket with your younger brother. Your brother draws your attention to a young child stealing food packets from the counter. He looks needy and he is taking advantage of the crowded store which the owner fails to manage in peak hours. The owner has a reputation of being a greedy and mean person.

What will you do and why? 10

आप अपने छोटे भाई के साथ एक सुपरमार्केट में हैं। आपका भाई, कांउटर से भोजन के पैकेट चोरी करते हुए एक बच्चे की तरफ आपका आकर्षित करता है। वह जरूरतमंद लग रहा है और वह दुकान में भीड़ का लाभ ले रहा है, जिसे दुकान का मालिक व्यस्ततम समय में संभाल पाने में असमर्थ है। मालिक एक लालची और मतलबी व्यक्ति के रूप में जाना जाता है।

आप क्या करेंगे और क्यों करेंगे?

It is true that the child who is stealing the packet is not a habitual offender but a needy person. His act of stealing will not greatly impact the greedy owner but however a theft is a theft.

I would stop the child from stealing the food packet and ask him what he wants. I will buy the food packet he was stealing and give it to him.

Other than this I would make him feel comfortable and enquire about the reason of his stealing the packet and also his family background.

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I would counsel the child and inform him stealing is a sin and ensure he doesn't do it.

Further I would offer him to help my talking to his parents and ensuring that he gets admitted in a public school where ~~where he will be bring by care teacher~~ he can get educated.

My brother who is biside me will also get a lesson about being honest in life and compassionate to the poor and needy.

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Don't write anything th margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. During your election duty you caught hold of a vehicle full of cash. On inquiry, it was revealed to you that the vehicle belongs to a very popular politician of the region and even the exit polls are predicting his victory. The politician calls you up to release the vehicle. You try to approach your senior to seek advice but can't reach him.

(a) What are the options available to you?

(b) What course of action will you take? 15

अपनी चुनाव डयूटी के दौरान आपने नकदी से भरा एक वाहन पकड़ लिया। जाँच करने पर आप को पता चला कि वाहन क्षेत्र के एक बहुत लोकप्रिय राजनेता का है और यहाँ तक कि एग्जिट पोल उसकी जीत की भविष्यवाणी कर रहे हैं। राजनेता वाहन छोड़ने के लिए आप पर दबाव बना रहे हैं। सलाह लेने के लिए आपने अपने वरिष्ठ अधिकारी से संपर्क करने की कोशिश की, किन्तु सफल नहीं हो सके।

a. आप के पास उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या है?

b. आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे?

The options available to me are:-

(1) Release the vehicle

(2) Seize the vehicle

(3) Hold the vehicle until further contact with the senior.

Out of above three options. It is important to understand their merit and demerit before resolving the dilemma.

(1) Relevase the vechile

Merit

- Safeguard of personal interest
- politician was already going to win. seizure might ~~leads~~ ~~mistake~~ have led to reelection.

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Demerit

- Professional integrity compromised
- Personal morality breached
- free and fair elections could not happen
- other candidates could not get a fair chance
- today bending might tomorrow lead to kneeling down

Hold and till further contact and instruction from senior

Merit

- still no action is taken against ~~off~~ politician, so personal interest is protected.
- ~~did not fully violate his~~
- No violation of rules to safeguard to ~~minister~~ politician

Demerit

- escaping from responsibility
- not acting with impartiality and neutrality
- compromising with probity

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(c) Seize the car

Merit

- Professional Integrity and personal morality upholded
- Ethical administration
- Acted Impartially
- A corrupt politician not let to become the minister
- free and fair elections upholded

Demerit

- personal Interest might suffer.

However I would still go with the 3rd option because as a civil servant it is important to act selflessly, objectively. upholding the principles of justice and righteousness and acting on ethical lines is very important.

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GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 420)

Name of Candidate	CHANDRA MOHAN GARG	Registration No.	2622
Schedule	2014 - 11 - 02	Module	177
Place	O.R.N.	Time	
Date	Nov 13, 2014		

Classroom ☐ Distance Learning ☐ Classroom & Distance Learning ☐

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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24	10	
25	10	

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर-पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक नम्बर आदि।
2. There are TWENTY-FIVE questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.
   इसमें पच्चीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 420)

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

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All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks. Answer the questions in NOT MORE than 200 words each. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

1. Examine the role of Sanskrit in development of Indian literature. Also illustrate the influence of Persian language on medieval literature. 10
भारतीय साहित्य के विकास में संस्कृत भाषा की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिये | इसके साथ ही मध्यकालीन साहित्य पर फारसी भाषा के प्रभाव को भी उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिये |

The Sanskrit language is Indo-Aryan language and one of the most oldest languages.

It plays a very critical role in development of other Indian languages as well.

Its contribution to Indian literature is diverse and multifold. Starting from the vedas.

The Vedas are written in sanskrit around 7th century BC. The Panini Astha dhayayi is another seminal work.

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The sutras, smritis, epics are also written in sanskrit.
Many non-fiction work like Kalidasa Shakuntalam or works on political economy like Artha shastra are also in sanskrit.
Sanskrit is also used as a language by buddhist in early AD.

However the midual period saw influence of persian language on the literature. It was clearly seen in the rise of Urdu language. The Urdu language was a result of persian influence. Since then in the entire Sultanate and mugul period persian influence is vibrant. It can be seen in works of Amir khusro

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or even books like Akbarnama etc. All major works in literature, poetry, poem were composed in it.

2. **(a)** Give an account of Manipuri Sankirtana. 5
मणिपुरी संकीर्तन का वर्णन कीजिये |

Manipuri Sankirtana is a form of dance, drama and music. It is a fusion of all the three. It developed during the bhakti movement ~~in the~~ by the vaishnavite followers. Its songs are devotional and mostly dedicated

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to lord krishna. They are sung in his praise.
These are mostly performed in a group where the whole group sings, dances and uses musical instruments like flute.
The special bargeets are also composed and used.
Recently it was selected in World heritage list for Intangible art.

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2. **(b)** Describe various forms of Puppet theatre in India. 5
भारत में कठपुतली रंगमंचों के विविध प्रकारों की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Puppet is a special form of a drama which uses the inanimate objects to tell a story or perform.

It is very famous in Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka.

Puppet theatre can be further divided into many parts.

(1) String based → the puppets are tied with ~~and~~ strings and strings are pulled for hand and leg movements.

(2) Glove puppetry → The upper part of the puppet is developed, while its leg have a long

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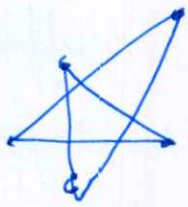
base to control.

(3) stick puppets - puppets made of wood and stick used to movements

(4) shadow puppets - puppets are placed between a ~~fitting and~~ a transluscent film and light. This art is dying from many areas now.

3. (a) Describe the distinguishing characteristics of Hoysala style of temple architecture. 5
मंदिर वास्तुकला की होयसल शैली के विशिष्ट लक्षणों की व्याख्या कीजिये |

Hoysala style of temple is highly distinct and diffrent from other form of temple architecture. Its style is also called a skallek plan



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It is made in a star pattern with multiple shrines. The centre is enlarged and pillared. The whole structure is raised on a platform called Jagati. The stone used is very soft. It is developed in south India.

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3. (b) What was the significance of stupa and how did stupa architecture develop? 5
स्तूपों का क्या महत्व था और स्तूप वास्तुकला किस प्रकार विकसित हुई ?

Stupas are the worship place for the buddhist. They are developed on the relics of buddhist monks. Earlier only 9 stupa existed, 8 containing the relics of buddha and 9th for the container in which relics were placed.

The Ashokan period saw rise of the stupa architecture where he built more than 84000 stupas.

The stupa architecture consisted of large doors torana which large sculptures on its walls. The 3 chattras expressed the principle

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of buddhism.
further with coming of foreigners like Kushans dynasty who took to buddhist. These stupas developed further.
Even the Gupta kings who were hindus later promoted their development.

4. "In British India, the judicial administration looked significantly different from what it was under the Mughal rule and these changes the ordinary Indians found hard to comprehend". Discuss. 10
ब्रिटिश भारत में न्यायिक प्रशासन मुगल शासन के अधीन न्यायिक प्रशासन से भिन्न था और इन परिवर्तनों को सामान्य भारतीयों ने समझने में कठिन पाया | चर्चा कीजिये |

The Mughal rule had a judiciary system which was simple for people to comprehend because it was largely based on the religious, custom and traditional principles. The justice was quick and amicable.

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It was irrational, unjust and unequal for poor, lower caste and woman.

British layed down an elaborate system of justice. firstly they codified the laws and brought about rule of law. It treated every one as equal irrespective of social, economic or cultural differens. Though distinctions between white and Indias remained.

They further created two different types of court, civil and criminal and created a hierarchy of courts. The individual had to hire a lawyer to represent his case and get justice. secondly since the laws framed by the british were not in corelation to the punishments prescribed by the religion, customs and traditions.

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it further made difficult for people to comprehend.

Overall though a rational and progressive move it was not suitable for a highly illiterate and traditional India making justice out of reach for majority and only safeguarding british Interest.

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5. Peel Commission appointed to look into military affairs of India after the revolt of 1857 recommended that - "The native army should be composed of different nationalities and castes, and as a general rule, mixed promiscuously through each regiment". Give possible reasons for this recommendation. 10

1857 के विद्रोह के पश्चात भारत के सैन्य मामलों पर नियुक्त पील आयोग ने अनुशंसा की कि "देशी सेना में विभिन्न संप्रदाय और जातियाँ शामिल होनी चाहिए और एक समान्य नियम के रूप में हर रेजिमेंट में उनमें एकरस मिश्रण होना चाहिए" | इस अनुशंसा के लिए संभावित कारणों को बताइए |

The revolt of 1857 was a setback for the british who had a view that a highly segregated and fragmented India is incapable of revolution, thereby a thousand year rule is possible without any threat.

The 1857 revolt was majorly a sepoy mutiny that created a threat in the minds of the british. The britishers decided to bring changes in the structure, functioning of the army to ensure no such event take place in future.

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The peel commission recommended army to be composed on different nationalities and castes a mix of different communities because the revolt was majorly carried out by 4th and 19th cavalry who were having ethnic similarities which made it easier for them to influence the whole group and do a mutiny. It was identified that certain particular groups like Sikhs, Gurkhas were involved. So the plan was to divide and dissect them in different groups. A soldier from punjab and soldier from madras has ethnic, linguistic differences, so they can never revolt against the rules.

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further the ratio of soldiers was to be changed i.e 1:2 indian and British soldier in bengal and 2:5 in ~~ot~~ Bombay and madras. Also the supply of newspapers / publicals to be restricted.

6. (a) What were the new forms of struggle espoused by the Swadeshi movement in Bengal? 5
बंगाल में स्वदेशी आन्दोलन के द्वारा अनुमोदित संघर्ष के नए प्रकार/रूप क्या थे ?

The early nationalist movement was led by moderates who used petitions, prayers, memoirs as their chief weapons for the protest. the issue was they were restricted to intellectuals and middle class and could not involve masses. further they failed to influence the British

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Swadeshi movement created a new era in national movement.
It led to mass participation by everyone - women, students, poor people, lower cast.
Swadeshi gave a call to stop using foreign goods and use Indian goods - soap, clothes, matchstick.
Thus it started an era of mass protest, boycott, public gathering, i.e a form of passive resistance which layed ground to Gandhian movement.

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6. **(b)** Quit India Movement was not just an impulsive response of the masses. Elaborate. 5
भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन जनता की केवल एक आवेगी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं थी | विस्तार से बताइए |

Quit India movement was launched by the Nationalist leaders with a call to free India from british and prepare it from Japanese Invasion. Because the entire leadership was arrested in one go, so people were left on their own to lead the movement.

Though movement witnessed some form of violence, anarchy and mis managment but it was not an impulsive movement. ~~It was becau~~ The congress was preparing the masses for the quit India movement from long before, the Individual Satya Graha was initiated to involve and prepare the people for a

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future movement. Plus the gandhi's weapons of non-violence, satyagraha, passive resistance ~~which~~ were highly visible during the entire movement.

7. Give an account of the weaknesses in the process of abolition of Zamindari system. Also evaluate the outcome of the abolition of the Zamindari system. 10

ज़मीदारी प्रथा के उन्मूलन की प्रक्रिया की कमजोरियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिये | ज़मीदारी प्रथा के उन्मूलन के परिणामों की भी व्याख्या कीजिये |

Zamindars were the intermediaries created by the british raj in India. They were given the responsibility to collect rent and revenue and look after the minute administrative maths. It also empowered Zamindars as owners of the land and the common man was reduced to be a tenant who could anytime be removed

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After Independence government of India decided to revoke this indiscriminate practice.

The Zamindari abolition bill was passed by the governments of most of the states to remove the intermediaries and make sharecroppers, peasants ~~as~~ real owners.

Weaknesses in the process

(1) The zamindars were politically very strong group, so political will was missing

(2) Administrative apathy → The bureaucrats took the side of Zamindars, thereby on ~~group~~ ground hardly and difference was made

(3) Delay → Since right to property was a constitutional right, the law was challenged in the court.

(4) Zamindars were given a right to keep a ~~piece~~ piece of land for themselves

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which they misused.

Positive outcome

- Abolition of zamindari made ~~these~~ tenants ~~occupants~~ as owners of the land, no rent to be payed to zamindar.
- It also improved productivity of the land as peasants and occupants tried to ensure high productivity
- ~~more these~~ It paved way for further reforms in form of land tenancy and land ceiling act
- On the other hand only the ~~occupants~~, tenants got the ownership rights the poor, small & marginal farmers and lower caste were still deprived

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8. "At that time, the free market critique, the human development and the ecological critique, all were scattered and politically weak. There was an overwhelming consensus in favour of a heavy industry oriented, state supported model of development". Elaborate with respect to the economic model adopted in India during the Nehruvian era. 10

उस समय, मुक्त बाजार के आलोचक, मानव विकास और पारिस्थितिकीय आलोचक, सभी बिखरे हुए और राजनीतिक रूप से कमजोर थे | भारी उद्योगोन्मुख ,राज्य समर्थित विकास के प्रतिरूप के पक्ष में भारी सहमति थी | नेहरूवादी युग के दौरान भारत में अपनाये गए आर्थिक मॉडल के संदर्भ में विस्तृत व्याख्या कीजिये |

When India got Independent in 1947, the major challenge was how to ensure growth and development. The choice was between agriculture and Industry, and what mode of industrialisation to be adopted.

Jawahar lal Nehru was mesmerised by the growth of soviet republic, how its five year plan, growth model could deliver the kind of growth and development in two decads which was done by the west in 100 years.

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~~Also also~~
He preferred to go with the heavy industry oriented model for India that was state dominated. state domination became of two reasons. One India was a growing country with a weak market lacking technology and investment, so it was imperative for state to take the lead. The other reason was state driven growth will also promote equity and social justice.

Nehru-Mahalanobis model focused on heavy industries because production of capital goods will ensure generation of consumer goods, machinery for agriculture, defence equipment development and most importantly self-reliance for India. Thereby he promoted iron and steel plants, chemical factories, power-generation, development of IITs. However the issue was the dependence for finances on foreign countries

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and failure of trickle down effect.

9. "The emergency was a script jointly authored by JP (Jayprakash Narayan) and Indira Gandhi. Both had shown too little faith in representative institutions". Discuss. 10

आपातकाल की पटकथा संयुक्त रूप से जयप्रकाश नारायण और इन्दिरा गाँधी द्वारा लिखी गयी थी | दोनों ने ही ने प्रतिनिधिक संस्थाओं में बहुत कम विश्वास दिखाया था | चर्चा कीजिये |

Democracy in India is its most vital component for promotion and protection of pluralism. A country like India could ensure that it remains democratic for the first initial 3 decads, however in 1970s it succumbed to the personality cult and unethical and

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undemocratic moves of the two leaders i.e Indira Gandhi & JP Narayan.

The country was facing severe crises in early 1970's. The most important being price rise, labour strikes, Railway strike and Gujarat movement. To add fuel to fire were two other important incidents. The Allahbad HC decision that declared Indira Gandhi election as unconstitutional thereby she no longer competent to be PM. Other one was rise of Bihar movement.

In such a scenario the leader like Indira Gandhi was supposed to act on legal and ethical lines, however she was more interested in ensuring protection of her position and personality cult.

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On the other ~~hand~~ hand JP became leader of Bihar movement and gave a call for total revolution. His total revolution unlike Gandhian principle was unconstitutional and unethical in democratic India, where he gave a call for soldiers and police to stop following orders and join the revolution.

In such a scenario Indira Gandhi took the most controversial step of declaring ~~emergy~~ emergency. The SC orders that case 1 day before giving her interim relief was the other reason.

Thereby the supression of democracy was only due to the personality clash and vested interest of two leaders.

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10. Give a brief account of the major reasons responsible for the growth of Assam Nationalist movement. What were the major demands of the movement? 10

असम के राष्ट्रवादी आन्दोलन के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारणों का संक्षिप्त रूप से सूचीबद्ध कीजिये | आन्दोलन की प्रमुख मांगें क्या थीं?

Assam national movement was organised mainly by the students and youth who were protesting against the bengali speaking muslims infiltration in the assam. Assam being in close proximity to bangladesh and A Bengal saw a refugees and illegal immigrants coming in their land in many waves - The outcome of it was that the locals were losing their jobs and land to these migrants. These migrants further enjoyed the patronage of the political

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leadership who for their vested interests were giving them ~~voting~~ voter id cards and taking no action.

Thus the poor socio-economic development, loss of livelihoods and land, fear of demographic inversions, impact on cultural and ethnic homogenity became the strong driving force for a mass nationalist movement launched.

They wanted protection of their land and livelihoods, ~~control~~ stop over ~~delegates~~ ~~migrations~~ bengali speaking migrants in their lands, socio-economic development and protection and promotion of their culture, customs.

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All this was possible from political and administrative empowerment.

11. "Nehru said non-alignment was not a mere evasion; it had a positive charge to it." Discuss with special reference to the Asian Relations Conference and Bandung Conference held immediately after independence. 10
"नेहरु ने कहा गुटनिरपेक्षता मात्र पलायनवादी नीति नहीं थी,इसका एक सकारात्मक प्रभाव भी था" | स्वतंत्रता के तुरंत पश्चात आयोजित एशियाई संबंध सम्मेलन और बांडुंग सम्मेलन के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिये |

The end of world war two created two polar fronts. The newly independent countries were facing the dilemma as well as pressure on either to side with Russia or USA or at best remain independent.

Asian relations conference and Bandung conference were organised

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to discuss major issues and problems faced by the 3rd world countries. These conferences not only discussed about socio-economic issues but also focussed on International diplomacy. How can these nations ensure an independent foreign policy that can promote peace and stability and bring an end to external aggression and colonialism.

It was here the principles of NAM propogated by Nehru

It had ~~two~~ two important significant features.

Firstly it helps in ensuring that ~~without~~ ~~an~~ the countries can follow their independent foreign policy without any external influence of the two Pols.

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Secondly it promots the ideal principles to create a model of peaceful and prosperous world which these young asian countries were looking forward to. They wanted mutual cooperation, non-aggression, equal-treatment, respect for sovereignity all of which were enshrined in NAM.

Thus NAM was not a strategy merely to evade the ire of one of the groups ~~[illegible]~~ but a more strategic approach to ensure peaceful growth and development which the Asian countries were looking forward to. NAM was widely accepted and today more than 120 countries are its members.

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12. In a short period from August 1988 to December 1991, communism in Eastern Europe was swept away. Elaborate the statement along with causes responsible for the same. 10

एक छोटी अवधि अगस्त 1988 से दिसम्बर 1991 तक, पूर्वी यूरोप से साम्यवाद दूर बह गया था| इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों के साथ इस कथन की विस्तार से व्याख्या कीजिये|

Communism and Capitalism were two different ideologies and economic models that divided the post World War-II into two fronts. One led by USA and other by USSR. USSR was a group of 15 countries including Russia and east europe countries which formed a common union and a common government.

Late 1980's saw the disintegration of USSR and end of communist ideology. Though it appears that everything happened in a short period of 3 years. The cause or strain took 30 years to develop, while

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3 years was the action time.

The major critical issues that led to end of communism in East europe were :

① The ~~co~~ socialist model of development was no more fruitful, yet soviet was implementing it without any changes. It led to public outcry, ~~less~~ also a call from different european nations to bring changes and adopt market socialism

② Rise of nationalism in east european countries. Georgia was among the first few countries who declared themselves to be independent and no more inclined to communism.

③ ~~Failed leadership~~ Glasnost and perestroika were progressive more for liberalism but they came late, also they increased enthusiasm for disintegration

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(4) failed leadership and internal bickering in the party. The coup plan for Gorbachev finally made him quit on his own and declare end of USSR and with that communism ideology ended in east europe creating a unipolar world.

13. "Mussolini aimed to make Italy great, respected and feared." Examine the policies adopted by him in this respect. 10
मुसोलिनी का उद्देश्य इटली को महान ,सम्मानित और भयभीत करने वाली शक्ति बनाना था | इस सन्दर्भ में उसके द्वारा अपनाई गयी नीतियों का परीक्षण कीजिये |

Post world war saw countries which were even on the victorious side facing strong economic - political and social shifts. It created a perfect ground for rise of dictators as witnessed in Italy and Germany.

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Mussolini had an ambition to make Italy great, respected and feared. He wanted to reinvigorate the idea of Growth and Glory.

To ensure this Mussolini adopted a fascist ideology shifting from his earlier trend of socialism. He organised his government on a totalitarian regime, where individual freedom was sacrificed for national gains. The political protestors were killed and other parties banned. Thereby a single party with dictatorial leader promoting extreme nationalism. He promoted industrialisation and militarisation thereby to financially and militarily equip Italy. He made military training and working in military compulsory. He forged

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new strategic alliance with countries like Germany and Japan. And finally followed the expansionist policy by attacking Ethopia, Abysynnia etc

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14. "World War I broke out largely because of an arms race, and World War II because of the lack of an arms race." Elaborate. 10
प्रथम विश्व युद्ध का कारण हथियारों की दौड़ थी जबकि द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का कारण हथियारों की दौड़ का अभाव था | विस्तृत व्याख्या कीजिये |

World war 1 war the result of the neo-Imperialism and growing tensions between the already industrialised countries and new industrialised country on who would dominate the colonies, economy. The Eastern quotient further added fuel to the fire. Out of mutual suspicion and growing antagonism countries formed alliances and started militarizing themselves.

Germany adopted Welt-politik policy that ~~not~~ not only promoted imperialism but militarisation and naval supremacy.

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USA owned over a ~~lac of~~ thousands of fighter planes. Russia developed strong military strength.

So finally it was the tussle for power, the military might that culminated to an arm conflict between the countries.

On the other hand the world war 2 was not a result of ~~arms~~ arms race, infact it was lack of arms and preparedness that forced britain and France to follow the policy of appeasement against Germany, Japan and Italy where appetite for extreme nationalism and expansion was never ending.

~~The consequence of the~~

Austria, Czechoslovakia, Abysinnia, Manchuria.

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were the initial victims.
finally polad attack and Germany - Russia peace agreement, created a ground where war become inevitable - It was not fought out of an arms ~~race~~ race but a compulsion to safeguard themselves from extreme nationalism of fascist.

15. The inevitability of the French Revolution was not rooted merely in economic factors but went much beyond it. Elucidate. 10
फ्रांसीसी क्रांति की अनिवार्यता केवल आर्थिक कारकों में निहित नहीं थी बल्कि इससे इतर थी| स्पष्ट कीजिये |

French revolution marked a new era in the social - economic and political history. It was not just a revolution carried out by the common people due to economic exploitation. If that had been the case ~~than~~ such revolutions would ~~have~~ have occured in many countries and many

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times prior to it.

Economic differences and exploitation provided a spark to an ideology and philosophy that was deeply ~~ch~~ ingrained in the France. France had witnessed the rise of political philosophers and thinkers like Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot etc. While Voltaire talked about freedom of speech and expression, Rousseau promoted social-contract between state and people. Diderot promoted idea of right to choose. Together they gave new enlightened ides of liberty, equality and fraternity which challenged the church, feudal lords and monarchy.

It was the poor economic policies of the kings of France, participation in 7 yrs war and American revolution, experience gained

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by soldiers who participated in war and failure of estate-general that created a good ground.

Finally the new intellectual ideas along with economic exploitation created a mass mobilisation that led to creation of National assembly and national guards who removed monarchy and created a new independent constitution.

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16. Globalisation poses a threat to cultural diversity because it is the cause of widespread cultural homogenisation. Critically evaluate. 10
वैश्वीकरण सांस्कृतिक विविधता के लिए खतरा बन गया है क्योंकि यह व्यापक सांस्कृतिक सजातीयकरण का कारण है |आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये |

Globalisation refers to social, economic and political Integration of the countries.
It is majorly an economic Integration but influence other aspects, culture being one of ~~them~~. them

Globalisation is feared to threaten the cultural diversity because globalisation is considered a new form of imperialism where western countries are transforming the consumption pattern, lifestyle, dressing sense, family relationships, gender-roles etc. The outcome is the rich fundamental values, individual identities, culture, customs and traditions are loosing their identity making communities to lack

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morality and values-

On the other hand this process of acculturisation is seen with a positive view ~~than~~, where globalisation is not eliminating the cultural diversity, but only rationalising them and removing superstition and obscurantist traditions. Globalisation has not impacted traditional family values, customs but has ensured that practices of social inequality i.e caste discrimination, untouchability and gender discrimination are eliminated keeping the cultural values intact. That is the reason that even today when somebody might change his eating habits but does not forget to pray to God before consuming food.

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This Globalisation promote humanism and equality without ~~disturbing the~~ disturbing the core of culture.

17. Give an account of the factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in India. Which of these can be traced to the Indian social structure? Enumerate the steps taken by the government to address juvenile delinquency. 10
भारत में बाल अपराध के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिये | इनमें से कौन भारतीय सामाजिक संरचना में देखे जा सकते हैं ? बाल अपराध से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिये |

Children are considered to the image of God - True and pure souls. However recently it is seen that childrens are involved in commiting various forms of crims and their delinquency rate is sporadically rising.

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There are multiple reasons behind it:

→ Children who witness violence at home are more inclined to do same. They are themselves exploited or see exploitation of their mother & sister and imbibe it as natural. So patriarchy promotes delinquency

→ Poverty and lack of opportunities like education further makes them commit crimes.

→ lack of proper education, Imbiding values.

→ children involved in child labour and more prone to be violent.

Inorder to address the issue of juvenile delinquency government has taken certain progressive steps:

(1) ~~Rehabilitation~~
The juvenile justice act gives high priority to rehabilitation and reformation

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of juvenils

- government has identified who are orphans and has created strong mechanism for their welfare.
- Rehabilitation homes are created for delinquent.
- Government promoting ~~education and~~ schems like RTE & Mid day meal scheme.
- Gender mainstreaming is the new idea
- The strengthening of juvenile laws to treat 16-18 as adults.

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18. Elimination of poverty is not merely a question of economic upliftment but is also related to socio-political awareness of people. Comment. 10
गरीबी उन्मूलन केवल आर्थिक उत्थान का प्रश्न नहीं है ,बल्कि लोगों की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जागरूकता से भी संबंधित है | टिप्पणी कीजिये |

Poverty refers to the state of deprivation, this deprivation does not refer to only deprivation of food and clothing but deprivation from the normal standard life style, deprivation from social, cultural and political involvement of the poor and vulnerable groups.
The reason behind the failure of poverty elimination programs inspite of our 65 years of Independence in India is their narrow outlook to view it as a economic issue, ~~that~~ thereby providing housing, food

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or job. Merely economic upliftment will never resolve or provide a permanent solution to the problem.

Poverty can be eliminated when people are socially and politically empowered. When they are informed of their rights, their roles and opportunities existing for them only then they can overcome it.

The blacks in America were majorly poor, the blacks civil right movement created social-political awareness, thereby ensuring that the entire community uplift themselves.

The social awareness can ensure that poor people use their rights, they become educated and literate and rather than depending on state, self empower themselves.

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political empowerment and awareness will ensure ~~equity and~~ political equality where their issues are deliberated upon and society creates political avenues for their empowerment. eg BSP led to rise of Dalits from poverty. They can also form pressure groups.

19. Ethnic similarities are as important as territorial boundaries in promoting the feeling of common brotherhood among the citizens of a country. In context of the above statement, examine the problems faced by people from North-East in other parts of India. Also analyse the steps taken by the government in this regard. 10

देश के नागरिकों के मध्य भाईचारे की आम भावना को बढ़ावा देने में नृजातीय समानताएं भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं जितनी क्षेत्रीय सीमायें | उपर्युक्त कथन के सन्दर्भ में पूर्वोत्तर के लोगों के समक्ष देश के अन्य भागों में आ रही समस्याओं का परीक्षण कीजिये| इसके अलावा इस संबंध मे सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिये |

The historical boundries in Northeast do not match with the ethnic - boundaries thereby north east faces a serious ethno-linguistic clash between the seven-sisters.

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The reorganisation of states on linguistic lines in 1956 ~~had~~ shown how linguistic homogenity can ensure ~~homog~~ stability and good governance.

Unfortunately northest ~~was~~ states were majorly carved out of Assam in an unsystematic manner as an emergency solution to pacify insurgent groups. eg → Dimasa was given to Nagaland inspite being a strong ethnic ~~gr~~ place of Assamese.

The outcome is widespread clash between the states over border issues. Nagaland calling for greater Nagalim, Assam and Arunachal clash etc. It only provoke rise of insurgency and underdevelopment of the area.

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The government has taken it as a serious issue. It is using zonal councils, political diplomacy, development plans, granting more autonomy as mechanism to pacify. However a more strategic and comprehensive step is long overdue.

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20. Differentiate between planetary winds and local winds in terms of their origin, influence and scales of operation. Also illustrate the impact of local winds in influencing the climate of any area. 10

उत्पत्ति, प्रभाव और प्रवाह के विस्तार के सन्दर्भ में ग्रहीय और स्थानीय पवनों में अन्तर बताइए | इसके साथ ही किसी भी क्षेत्र की जलवायु को प्रभावित करने में स्थानीय पवनों के प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिये |

Planetary winds and local winds are two common air pressure systems that helps in circulation of wind thereby carrying heat and moisture.

Planetary winds are the prevailing winds that are uniform and continuous all across the globe with slight variation with movement of the sun. They are trade winds, westerlies and polar winds. They help in circulation of heat and moisture. They play a vital role in determining the overall vegetation, climate and

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physical features of the area.
eg → Cause of deserts on western side in tropical areas etc. They are created due to differential heating of the planet and coriolis force creating pressure belts.

Local winds on the other hand are local in origin. They can be classified as land breeze, sea breeze, cyclones, storms or even monsoon winds. They are created due to localised pressure differences or other features. They impact the local weather in many fold ways.
eg → cyclones can help in bringing rain and destruction. Land and sea breeze in bringing cool winds or rainfall.

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Infact maintainance of dry climatic condition or abnormal change in weather can also occur due to it.

21. (a) What are tides? List the various 'tide generating forces'. What are the effects of various positions of Moon on tides? 5
ज्वार क्या होते हैं? विभिन्न "ज्वार उत्पादक बलों" की सूची दीजिये | ज्वार पर चंद्रमा की विभिन्न स्थितियों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

Tides are vertical waves that are produced in large water bodies like an open sea or even a river.

The tides are generated due to the gravitational pull of the heavenly bodies. Moon and sun on the

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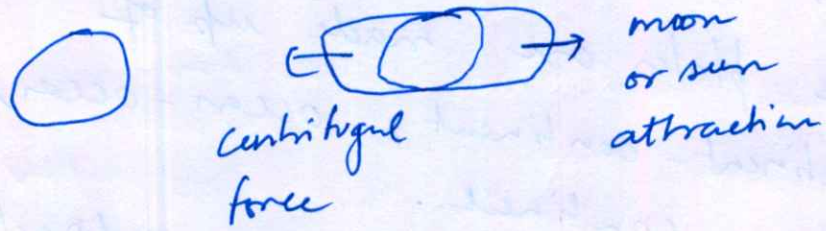
two main cause behind generating tides, when they create a gravitational pull ~~to~~ high tides are produced. ~~on the other side due to the centrifugal force~~ Also tides are produced due to pseudo centrifugal forces.



The change in position of the moon greatly impacts the formation of the tides and number of tides that can be produced. When the moon is vertical high tides are produced, when its opposite low tides.

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21. (b) How does the theory of Plate Tectonics help in explaining the theory of continental drift? 5
प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार से महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन सिद्धांत की व्याख्या करने में सहायता करता है?

The theory of plate tectonics says that the crust of earth is made up of different plates that are floating over a semi-solid layer called acsthenosphere. The plates are made up of continent-continent, ocean-ocean, ocean-continent.
The acsthenosphere has radioactive material which releases energy and also generates slow convectional currents which make the plats move slowly towards or away from each other.
It is this movement that creats or destroy earth crust

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and create new one.
Plate tectonics also explained sea-floor spreading and mid ocean ridges. All this explaination of movement and creation of crust explains continental drift theory.

22. How do tsunamis originate in the open oceans? Why is it difficult to detect tsunami waves in the open seas and why are they more destructive in the coastal areas? 10

सुनामी किस प्रकार से खुले महासागरों में उत्पन्न होती है ? खुले महासागरों में सुनामी का पता लगाना क्यों कठिन होता है और ये तटीय क्षेत्रों में क्यों अधिक विनाशकारी होती हैं?

Tsunami are created when a vast mass of sea water gets displaced. Thus the origin can be due to an earthquake, meteoric fall, ~~reactor~~ underground nuclear explosion etc

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All this leads to creation of a seismic wave called a Tsunami which travels like a ~~[illegible]~~ wave in the ocean towards the shore line. The reason it is difficult to detect is because the size of the wave is only ·6 metres making it appear as a normal wave.

These waves are ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ moving with enormous speed and wavelength 200 km/hr and 700 km wavelength. This when the reach near the coast, the water starts becoming shallower and the Tsunami takes a violent form, the waves rise upto 30 metres bringing large havoc in the area.

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The whole mass of sea at once floods the entire costal area, devastating the life, ~~the~~ infrastructure and ~~natural~~ entire ecosystem.

The 2006 Tsunami disaster claimed almost 2 lac lives ~~in the~~ in costal areas.

Beyond the coast its effect is minimal since the waves ~~not~~ ~~fly~~ are restricted majorly to the costal areas. The destruction is majorly caused by waves not flood water.

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23. (a) Describe the causative factors which generate waves and also discuss its movement from the open seas till it 'breaks' at the shore. 5
लहरों को उत्पन्न करने वाले प्रेरक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिये और खुले समुद्र से लेकर किनारे पर इसके टूटने तक की गति की चर्चा कीजिये |

~~Waves are horizontal movement of~~

Waves in water are like a ~~tose~~ transverse movement where the medium particles vibrate up and down while the energy is carried to the shore line

The major source of creation of waves are the planetary winds that flow over it, create a force on water and generate the waves. Even the local winds like cyclons, land and sea breeze can intensify or reduce intensity.

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When these waves reaches the shore, because ~~their~~ the water becomes shallower, the height of these waves becomes larger and larger, finally they hit the shore like spreading water.

23. **(b)** Define corals and reefs. Describe the ideal conditions for coral reef formation? Also give an account of distribution of coral reefs in India. 5
प्रवालों और भित्तियों को परिभाषित कीजिये | प्रवाल-भित्तियों के निर्माण की आदर्श दशाओं की व्याख्या कीजिये | भारत में प्रवाल-भित्तियों के वितरण का विवरण दीजिये |

Corals are animals that share a symbiotic relationship with algae Zooxanthallus. On dying they accumulate and form coral reefs which are like a marine equatorial forest and a source of life for more than 50 ~~percent~~ percent

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of marine life
~~corals~~ Corals grow in a warm temperature, clear water and areas where sunlight is directly available.

Coral reefs in India are found in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands, Sunderbans and Gulf of Khambat. There are many other smaller areas where coral reefs can be found.

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24. (a) Give an account of distribution of fisheries in the world. List the major reasons for depletion of fishing resources throughout the world. 5
विश्व में मत्स्य पालन के वितरण का विवरण दीजिये | विश्व भर में मत्स्य संसाधनों के ह्रास के प्रमुख कारणों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिये |

fisheries are formed :-

(1) Meeting of cold and warm current

eg → cold Labrador and warm Gulf stream

(2) upwelling

(a) When water from the bottom of ocean rises upward. eg - Peru when peru current forces upwelling or near equator where coastal equatorial current diverge

(3) ~~Basically~~ Near coastline in continental shelf, Area where large number of organic resources are available

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~~The~~ The depletion of sources is becoming

- Exploitative fishing → over exploitation
- Oil spills - kill fishes
- Pollution, temperature rise, loss of coral reefs and habitat ~~or~~ other seas
- Poisonous material going in seas and river

24. **(b)** What are the factors, which affect the location of thermal power plants? Substantiate with examples from India. 5
कौन से कारक ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करते हैं? भारत के उदाहरणों के माध्यम से पुष्टिकरण कीजिये |

Thermal power plants are plants that use heat energy to convert to steam thereby to rotate a turbine to generate electricity.

They need raw material like coal, natural gas or petroleum. Majority coal so their ~~locatio~~ location is impacted by the availability

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of raw material.
eg → Coal plants in Chattisgarh and Jharkhand

(2) It is the market that also impacts the location. ~~Extensive~~ eg:- Economy of distribution and transportation is must. The raw material can be cheaply transported by train.
eg → NTPC plants in UP are example.

(3) other than that availability of water, infrastructure and transport facilities also impact the location.

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25. (a) What are the reasons behind River Kosi being a flood prone river? Suggest some strategies to overcome the problems created by it. 5
क्या कारण हैं कि कोसी नदी एक बाढ़ प्रवण नदी है ? इसके द्वारा निर्मित समस्याओं को दूर करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिये |

River kosi is called the sorrow of bihar, a major flood prone river. the reasons are:-

(1) Since it carry a lot of silt and rock deposits, its own river channel gets sedimented with them making it overflow.

(2) The flood plains are occupied and settlements are made over them, when river change its course, its flood plains are affected.

Some ways to tackle it include

(1) upstream diversion of water

(2) Developing multi purpose project like Damoder valley corporation

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(3) Building embankments

(4) Early warning systems, clearing flood plains, no encroachment of river bed and river channels etc

25. **(b)** Oil refineries are generally located in areas where water transport is available. Give reasons. 5

तेल परिशोधनशालाएं सामान्यतः उन क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित होती हैं जहाँ जल परिवहन की उपलब्धता होती है | कारण दीजिये |

Oil as a resource is not everywhere available. It is a monopoly of countries like ~~USA~~ Russia, West Asia majorly. Other countries import crude oil and ~~then refine~~ refine it to produce different petroleum products.

Thus it makes it inevitable for the oil refineries to be majorly

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be located near the coast to ensure economic viability of transportation cost.

India has its refineries near the coast like in vishakapatnam or mumbai etc. Though it is not always the case. Mathura oil refinery is far away in the interiors.

But best practice is to transport the crude oil, set up a refinery near coast, refine oil and then transport to hinterland

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Date	Oct 29, 14		
Classroom		Distance Learning	
Classroom & Distance Learning			

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24	10	
25	10	

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर-पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक नम्बर आदि।
2. There are TWENTY-FIVE questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.
   इसमें पच्चीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 487)

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

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1. What do you understand by Monetary Policy Trilemma? How can it be resolved in Indian context? 10
आप मौद्रिक नीति त्रिविधा (Monetary Policy Trilemma) से क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इसका समाधान किस प्रकार से किया जा सकता है?

Monetary policy trilemma refer to how a monetary policy creates a balance between Inflation, growth and exchange rates.

It is called a trilemma because Inflation, growth and exchange rate does not go in the same direction.

→ In order to control inflation, government increases interest rates which impact growth

→ To control exchange rate government through RBI goes for dirty floating which impacts Inflation due to enhanced money supply

Likewise the objective of the monetary policy becomes to create a balance between all three.

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It can be resolved in Indian context

1. Instead of Inflation targetting ~~governance~~ RBI should adopt eclectic approach as in UK that focus on inflation, growth, forex etc.
2. Convergence, coherence and Integration between fiscal and monetary policy
3. RBI should avoid dirty float and if actually needed should be complimented with sterilization.
4. comprehensive use of all mechanism following a middle path approach with effective coordination between government, RBI and financial regulators can solve the dilemma.

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2. Indian manufacturing is lagging in the face of stiff competition from other developing economies in Asia and elsewhere, both in domestic as well as global markets. What are the main reasons that can be attributed for this scenario? Suggest few remedies for the same. 10

भारतीय विनिर्माण उद्योग, एशिया और अन्य क्षेत्रों की विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण घरेलू एवं वैश्विक दोनों बाजारों में पिछड़ रहा है। इस स्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराए जा सकने वाले मुख्य कारण क्या हैं? इसके लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Though India has a fertile ground to be a manufacturing hub, yet both in ~~Asi~~ domestic and global markets Asian tigers give a stiff competition due to structural, economic, policy and other manifold reasons.

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The reasons are:-

1. Tax structure

India has a very high tax rate for corporats. almost 29.5 %. which is 11 % higher than the Asian counterparts. It this makes Indian products uncompetitive.

2. Infrastructure

A high manufacturing growth is only possible when adequate Infrastructure exist. Due to weak physical and soft infrastructure, cost and quality of goods suffer.

3. Policy making and Administrative structure

Indian policy making is not manufacturing friendly. It has failed to create infrastructure, provide tax Incentive, even there are no standard policies or stability that further inhibits market growth. Lastly policy should promote Inflow of FDI, technology but unfortunately china is an FDI hub and India

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FII.
Administrative and regulatory structure makes manufacturing further uncompetitive. due to diff in doing business, clearance and Inspection mechanisms.

In order to achieve a high growth of 8% as envisaged in the 12FYP following steps are a must! →

(1) Rationalise tax structure
Introduce GST, DTC and ease in filing returns.

(2) Infrastructure
$1 trillion investment in next one decade.

(3) FTA, BIPA, BIT, DTAA should be promoted. Along with FDI in strategic and manufacturing sectors.

(4) Industrial zones, SEZs, clusters with relaxed rules and tax incentives.

(5) Stable government policy and single window clearance.

India's 'Make in India' initiative along with opening up FDI, Infrastructure development as envisaged in budget are progressive steps.

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3. What is inflation targeting? Describe the major recommendations of the Urjit Patel Committee for it. 10
मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्यीकरण क्या है? इसके लिए उर्जित पटेल समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Inflation targetting means that the monetary policy should solely be based on Inflation targetting. It means the priority of government and central bank should be inflation, not growth of exchange rates. Inflation hit poor the most and also impact growth and exchange rates, so it should be maintained in stable limits, others will themselves rectify.

In this direction Urjit patel committee made few recommendations:

1. By Jan 2016 the ~~government~~ RBI should follow a inflation target approach.
2. The Inflation target should be 4%. with a band width of ±2
3. The current inflation rate should be steadily brought down by 2%.

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each year 2015 - 8% and 2016-6%.

4. Monetary policy committee should be set up with an objective to determine monetary policy, interest rates. Such a committee will be accountable for the monetary policy of India.

The above recommendations have been partially accepted and taken up in recent decision of government with a difference that inflation targets will be set by the government and implemented by RBI.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. "To ensure that banks give adequate attention to Financial Inclusion, they must view it as a viable business proposition rather than a regulatory obligation". In this context, discuss the challenges faced in Financial Inclusion in India with special reference to Nachiket Mor Committee recommendations. 10

इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि बैंक वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए पर्याप्त ध्यान दें, उन्हें यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि वे इसे एक करने योग्य व्यवसाय के रूप लें न कि नियामक दायित्व के रूप में इस संदर्भ मे, नचिकेत मोर की सिफारिशों के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत में वित्तीय समावेशन के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India currently has a very poor financial inclusion record. 54% is rural and 86% is urban areas. It is also because of compulsions of opening branches in rural areas and priority sector lending. Thus the inclusion is limited because it is considered unprofitable by banks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Nachiket more committee on financial inclusion has given few recommendations to ensure universal coverage.

1. universal electronic bank account to everyone by 2016, linked to Aadhar.
2. Ensuring bank is accessible to everyone within a reach of 15 minutes.
3. opening up differentiated banks. payment banks for payment and deposit, wholesale banks for loans.
4. Promote financial inclusion through bank account, credit, Insurance and Investment facilities.

challenges in financial inclusion include

~~lenders and retail banks~~

1. opening up account does not mean facility of investment, credit or insurance.
2. Most of these accounts will be not working only becoming a liability.
3. Administrative, financial burden on the banks.

this it is important to overcome these issues:-

1. financial inclusion should not be treated as a liability but a business opportunity to ensure mass banking and promote savings.

One fruitful step in this direction is differentiated banking as proposed by more committee.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Administrative cost can be reduced through mobile banking, electronic banking and micro-atms etc.

This financial inclusion is not a cost burden but a way to tap savings of no middle class and poor people. Only effective strategy, change in govt policy and business approach will make it happen.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. India is being accused of sabotaging the trade facilitation agreement with its rigid stance on the issue of public stockholding of food grains. Bring out the major reasons for India's stand at WTO negotiations related to the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). Do you think India's stand was justified? 10

अनाज के सार्वजनिक भंडारण के मुद्दे पर कठोर रुख अपनाने के कारण भारत पर व्यापार सरलीकरण समझौते को विफल करने का आरोप लगाया जा रहा है। व्यापार सरलीकरण समझौता (टीएफए) के सम्बन्ध में डब्ल्यूटीओ वार्ता में भारत के इस रुख के प्रमुख कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत का रुख जायज़ था?

After a decade of failure since Doha round, Bali meet gave some fruitful results. The developed and developing countries agreed to ratify Trade facilitation agreement that will add $1 billion to world economy by easing trade. However India acted as a blockage due to failure of the developed world and WTO to show any progress on issue of Minimum support price getting a permanent immunity.

The reasons why India blocked TFA are:

1. Blocking TFA was the only way India could create pressure to bring out reform in subsidy provisions of Agreement on agriculture that limits government subsidy for public stockholding and Minimum support price

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2. Time and again developed countries have used this approach of temporarily delaying issues of developing countries which assuring their concerns are codified and ratified. "peace - clause" was a part of it.

3. India waited till geneva meeting, when no sign of progress on finding a permanent solution were there, it blocked TFA.

Though TFA blocking can be justified on two grounds :-

(1) It was the only way India could ensure a permanent solution is found on public stockholding that will help in dealing with poverty and hunger.

(2) It helped in demonstration of the fact the WTO is no more west dominated.

However it can not be completely justified that the stand was right because:-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. After a decade WTO showed some successful results, India sabotaged relevance of multilateral fora.
2. Nation vs Global society debated initiated. now everyone would blackmail for self interest.
3. It was a progressive move to pass TFA for India and world economy.

6. What is gender budgeting? Is setting up of the 'Bharatiya Mahila Bank' a genuine attempt to bring women in the mainstream or is it merely a symbolic gesture? 10

जेंडर बजटिंग या लिंग आधारित बजट क्या है? क्या 'भारतीय महिला बैंक' की स्थापना महिलाओं को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए एक वास्तविक प्रयास है या महज एक प्रतीकात्मक संकेत हैं?

Gender budgeting is a budgeting mechanism that ensures that women interest, needs, requirements are exhaustively and comprehensively covered while preparing the budget and separately allocates money ~~for gender~~ for their welfare also.

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2014 budget of India also allocated 820000 crore solely for women empowerment and welfare. This budget becomes a tool for socio-economic development and upliftment of women.

One progressive step towards gender development taken by government is setting up 'Bhartiya Mahila bank'. It will help in ~~gender~~ women upliftment in a genuine way in following ways:

1. 25% of bank branches will open in rural areas to help poor, vulnerable and rural women.
2. Know your customer norms are relaxed, no collaterals, only an insurance premium will ensure those out of mainstream society are actually included.
3. Financial loans with a priority to women for multiple reasons like education, home need, running a small business, etc etc. Even disbursement of loans to SHG etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However few limitations includes:-

1. The fund, functionaries given to Bhartiya Mahila bank are not sufficient to ensure women financial inclusion and upliftment.
2. In short term the real outreach is going to be very limited
3. Financial viability of the bank is also in question.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. "Unspent provisions in a grant or appropriation indicate either poor budgeting or shortfall in performance or both". Elaborate this statement in the context of budgeting in India. Also suggest few remedies to overcome it. 10

अनुदान या विनियोग मे अव्ययित प्रावधान या तो घटिया बजट या निष्पादन में कमी या दोनों की ओर संकेत करते हैं। भारतीय बजट के संदर्भ में इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। इसे दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपायों को भी सुझाइए।

Budgeting in India is highly skewed exercise. The unspent provisions, poor outcomes are an example of it. It is generally noticed that money is appropriated to the schems but either it is not released or untimely released, especially in the last quarter. The March rush is a common phenomena in India.

~~The unspent amounts~~
It usually happens due to multiple reasons. Firstly the money is allocated to schemes out of political compulsions or populism. Nirbhaya fund was created with 1000 crore but no money was spent till the end of the year. Such schems usually goes neglected.

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~~Many times are discussed~~

Secondly budgeting follows an incremental budget process, i.e the money is allocated to scheme even if it has lost its relevance today.

Thirdly due to administrative, functional blockages many remain unspent..

Thus poor budgetary process, ~~adding~~ poor performance in implementation are largely responsible. It is imperative that firstly allocation should be made using zero based budgeting or performance budgeting. Money be timely released and monitored if appropriately spend. And outcome budgeting be used to ensure ~~[illegible]~~ if objectives are achieved.

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8. "Public debates in India often reflect either an uncritical faith in market (market mania) or a blind opposition to it (market phobia). However, there is a deep complementarity between market efficiency and state action." Comment on the applicability of this statement with respect to the current state of the Indian economy. 10

''भारत में सार्वजनिक बहसें अक्सर या तो बाजार के प्रति एक हितैषी विश्वास (बाजार उन्माद) या तो बाजार के प्रति एक अन्ध विरोध (बाजार भय) दर्शाती हैं। यद्यपि, बाजार दक्षता और राज्य कार्रवाई के बीच एक गहरी पूरकता है।'' इस कथन की प्रयोज्यता पर वर्तमान भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थिति के संबंध में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

~~The attitude and perception towards market and etc~~

The attitude and social perception towards market and market ~~seeki~~ efficiency in pre Independence era was shaped by anti-colonial and imperialistic attitude. State actions reflected the same through license raj, MRTP Act

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However today the social perception towards the need and efficiency of market is slowly changing since 1991 reforms and today private sector is considered the linking pin of development, employment and growth of Indian economy.

Today state has changed its perception towards market. It has not only ~~emabatada~~ opened up the economy, but emulated professionalism in public sector. Going a step ahead state has now partnered with market leading to emergence of PPP model of growth, development and Infrastructure creation.

Today ~~Market~~ mixed economy is practice with state acting as facilitator and regulator.

This open hearted nature of state and promotive action have also created great deal of faith in market. Today market is considered the driver of economic growth. The New Govt proactive step and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

support to market, promotion of "Make in India campaign" reflects the same

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. An efficient financial system is regarded as an essential prerequisite for higher economic growth. In this context, elaborate on the recommendation given by FSLRC for strengthening the Financial Sector in India. 10
''एक कुशल वित्तीय प्रणाली को उच्च आर्थिक विकास के लिए एक आवश्यक शर्त के रूप में माना जाता है।'' इस संदर्भ में, भारत में वित्तीय क्षेत्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिए FSLRC द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian financial sector is make up by patchwork of different financial laws and regulatory bodies thus often archaic, obsolete with lot of gaping holes.

financial sector legislative reform commission was set up with an objective to establish a sophisticated legal and regulatory framework.

Some of its recommendations include:

1. creating a unified financial authority comprising of SEBI, IRDA, FMC etc to overview financial sector - It is done to overcome interdepence, regulatory gaps issues that led to frauds like sahara, sharada etc. or issues with ULIP which fall ~~deal~~ with IRDA, SEBI, RBI etc.

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2. financial appellate authority to act as a tribunal where ~~against~~ regulatory bodies orders can be challenged. It will ensure transparency.

3. RBI to look after credit and payment management along with bank supervision. debt management Agency will look into debt of government.

4. financial Redressal authority a single authority to resolve customers grievances.

5. financial stability development council to ensure financial stability and risk.

6. Resolution Authority to deal with failing companies.

7. Indian financial code → a comprehensive, coherent financial code to deal with all aspects of financial sector.

The above recommendations are a progressive step to ensure effective integration ~~btw~~ between regulatory authorities, comprehensive laws and proper check mechanism.

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However it can drastically impact the role, relevance and performance of regulatory bodies including RBI.

10. List out the strategies that can be employed to make India a global leader in the aviation sector. 10

भारत को उड्डयन के क्षेत्र में वैश्विक अधिनायक बनाने हेतु आवश्यक रणनीतियों की सूची बनाइए।

India has aviation sector of worth 16 $ bn and has a capacity to become the biggest aviation hub by 2030. However currently it is struggling with plethora of issues relating to taxation, infrastructure, stiff competition and profitability.

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Some progressive steps Indian aviation can take including

① Taxation reforms

It will encourage more players and expansion. So aviation turbine fuel tax reform, too many cess and charges should be rationalised.

② Expansion

200 no full airports can be opened in small cities to open up a large market

③ Investment and Infrastructure

FDI can be raised to 100% to bring foreign players - Already Air asia, Singapore airlines and Ethihad has shown interest. opening to 100% will lead to large scale expansion.

④ Privatisation of development of airports, no full airports will help in creating required Infrastructure.

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(5) Manufacturing of aviation products i.e aircrafts and other equipments

(6) Modernisation of aviation sector, Gagan satellite was a progressive step in this direction.

(7) offering aviation services and aircrafts to countries like Maldives, vietnam.

A comprehensive policy, proper regulation and positive business sentiment can greatly help India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. PPP based infrastructure projects have displayed good progress in some sectors, whereas limited success in others. Substantiate. Also explain the various challenges being faced by them. 10

सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी आधरित परियोजनाएं कुछ क्षेत्रों में अच्छी प्रगति को प्रदर्शित करती हैं जबकि कुछ क्षेत्रों में सीमित सफलता को प्रदर्शित करती हैं, पुष्टि कीजिए। इनके सामने आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Today India has more than 900 PPP projects running i.e second highest in terms of number and investment.

PPP projects have helped in transformation of Infrastructure ~~and~~ ~~[illegible]~~ integration sector profile of India. The success of PPP is greatly visible in development of roads, airports, energy sector etc.

However it is greatly limited in projects that either related to offering public services or exploratory projects like energy exploration. There are very few investment in NELP, Gas exploration, same is the ~~[illegible]~~ case in electricity sector or offering public services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The challenges faced by PPP projects include:-

① High headedness of government → though its a partnership but govt tries to dominate every sphere.

② Clearance and regulations → land and forest clearance often leads to high cost and time loss.

③ fair and stable govt policy → leads to loss and uncertainity.

④ Contract model, its rigidity, compliance norms with no exit policy further creats issue.

⑧ Contract or revenue sharing policy also at times does not interest the PPP.

India needs $1 trillion in next one decade, for this private sector and PPP are must. Thus the resolution of challenges and issues faced by private sector is a must.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. "Despite being one of the largest employers in the world, the Indian Railways is several decades behind global standards when it comes to safety." Comment. 10

दुनिया के सबसे बड़े नियोक्ताओं में से एक होने के बावजूद जब सुरक्षा की बात आती है तो भारतीय रेलवे वैश्विक मानकों से दशकों पीछे है, टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Railways is the lifeline of Indian public transport with more than 3 crore daily commuters and millions of metric tonne of freight goods.

Inspite of the fact of its relevance for economy railways lack modernity in infrastructure and security which has led to thousands of victims every year.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India lacks behind global standards in security because:→

① Investment → It makes a poor investment to ensure security is properly addressed. Khakodhar committee on railway safety estimated 90000 crore is needed just for security modernisation.

② Unmanned railway crossing is one big cause of accidents. Government of India recently has decided to man all crossings.

③ Poor signalling system → There is a need of automatic signalling system like in china and other countries to avoid collission.

④ Poor Infrastructure → Railways has obsolete infrastructure, infact the material used in train is fire sensitive.

⑤ Lack of proper equipment to control tragedy - fire extinguishes, warning system, signal system missing.

⑥ Proper precautionary steps also missing → use induction cooker, fire insensitive material, use siren etc.

Thus it is imperative for India to make necessary investment and take adequate

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steps to deal with the issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Rational energy prices provide the right signal to both producers and consumers and also lead to a demand-supply match. Highlight the steps taken by the government for rationalizing the energy prices in different sectors. 10

तर्कसंगत ऊर्जा कीमतें उत्पादकों और उपभोक्ताओं के लिए सही संकेत उपलब्ध कराती हैं एवं माँग-आपूर्ति की बराबरी सुनिश्चित करने का कार्य भी करती हैं। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ऊर्जा की कीमतों को युक्तिसंगत बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Energy pricing mechanism in India unfortunately adds to subsidy burden, fiscal deficits, under recoveries of oil marketing companies, demand-supply mismatch and unsustainable energy consumption.

The above issues can be resolved by rationalising energy prices. Government has taken certain progressive step in this direction :-

(1) Petroleum → The prices of petroleum are deregulated, no more administered prices but market determined prices are followed.

(2) Diesel → Recently govt deregulated diesel prices as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Electricity → Many states have started privatisation of electricity and rationalise prices.

(4) LPG Gas → By putting a limit on number of cylinders, govt has indirectly rationalised use of LPG.

(5) central government is encouraging states to rationalisation of Aviation turbine fuel.

(6) ~~Government is slowly moving from import price parity to export price parity prices to rationalise consumption and correct prices.~~

The above steps have to a great extent helped in creating an equilibrium between demand — supply. benefitting govt, customers and companies. Also promoting rational consumption.

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14. Highlight the problems in the BOT mode for road transport. How will switching to the EPC mode solve these problems? 10
सड़क परिवहन की बीओटी प्रणाली की समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। ईपीसी प्रणाली अपनाने पर इन समस्याओं का समाधान कैसे होगा?

PPP model is the live wire of Infrastructure development in India - Government need to create an enabling environment to promote it.

Build operate transfer is one of the most common way of contract model followed for road transport. It has certain limitations and issues:-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It is the public sector that makes all the investment and state has to provide clearances etc. But due to issues of land eviction, project or delay private sector greatly suffers.

2. It is difficult to determine expenditure cost in the beginning, the period for which private sector can collect toll at times does not ~~sufficient~~ make the investment profitable.

3. Private sector has started loosing interest due to lower benefits and higher risk.

However switching to EPC model can help in resolving some issues:-

1. In EPC → the contract model is such that government is the owner ~~and provider of~~ and make investment, private sector has the responsibility to engineer, procure and construct only.

2. It reduces the financial risk and makes ~~the~~ ~~does~~ it profitable for private sector to engage in the project.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However its limitation is that government is short on funds. It needs PPP not just for technical expertise but financial investment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The National Land Reforms Policy 2013 focuses on those aspects of land reforms, which if implemented in true letter and spirit will have the potential to tilt the balance in favor of the landless and poor Critically Analyse. 10

राष्ट्रीय भूमि सुधार नीति 2013, भूमि सुधार के उन पहलुओं पर केंद्रित है जिन्हें यदि अक्षरशः और सही भावना से लागू किया गया तो, यह संतुलन को भूमिहीन और गरीब लोगों के पक्ष में मोड़ सकती है। आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या कीजिए।

~~The colonial hangover in India is clearly depicted in the archaic land~~

Land reform policy 2013 can significantly help the poor and landless

① Computerisation of land records → It can help in establishing ownership rights, resolving disputes, help in leasing or renting of land.

② Tribunal to resolve land disputes will facilitate the provide speedier justice.

③ Land leasing → government is planning of renting some land to the poor and vulnerable

④ Comprehensive land management → to ensure land is properly utilised and all sectors forest, farming, urban centre can be monitored

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However the above clauses only partially help the poor and vulnerable people as they are more focussed on streamlining issues arising out of poor regulation and management of land.

What is needed is reform in tenancy act that rendered 30crore people landless or a comprehensive land leasing plan where government will rent out some land to people. Also govt need to implement it leasing plan to give 1/10 acre land to every homeless person.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. India has seen significant progress towards increasing production, yield levels and crop diversification in last three decades. Still, the agricultural productivity in India is among the lowest in the world. In this context, analyse the reasons for low productivity and suggest some measures to improve the same 10

भारत ने पिछले तीन दशकों में बढ़ते उत्पादन, उपज के स्तर और फसल विविधीकरण की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति देखी है। फिर भी, भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता दुनिया में सबसे कम है। इस संदर्भ में कम उत्पादकता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और इसको सुधारने हेतु कुछ उपायों को सुझाइए।

The adoption of new agriculture policy in 1960's along with various other measures helped in doubling India's agriculture production from 125 mn tonnes in 1970 to 264 mn tonnes. The agriculture production rate is today more than population growth rate. However inspite of sporadic rise in productivity through green

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

revolution even today the productivity is between 30 to 50% of the best. 240 million producers in India equal 6mn in USA.

It is majorly because fragmentation of land, practice still being largely traditional, lack of irrigation, credit, marketing facility. All ~~cumulatively~~ cumulatively leads to poor productivity.

Some measures government of India should take include:

1. Promote cooperative farming to overcome fragmentation of land, lack of resources.
2. Integrated and organised agriculture marketing to enhance productivity and reduce losses.
3. Creation of seed banks that provide high yielding variety of seeds along with fertilisers and pesticides.
4. Irrigation facility extension to other areas by multipurpose or ~~inter~~ river linkage. Also promote micro irrigation.
5. Organic farming, use of technology to promote precision farming.
6. Provide agriculture credit, soft loans

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(D) Promote R&D in agriculture

(D) Use of biotechnology, contract farming, technology are other progressive steps -

Together they will help in swiftly achieving the 12th FYP target of 4% growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. (a) What are the sources of Irrigation in India? Mention the contribution of each source in the total irrigation capacity and their geographical distribution. 5

भारत में सिंचाई के क्या स्रोत हैं? कुल सिंचाई क्षमता में प्रत्येक सिंचाई स्रोत के योगदान का उल्लेख कीजिए और उनके भौगोलिक वितरण को भी बताएं।

India is largely a monsoon dependent country with only 40% of its area under irrigation.

various sources of irrigation include

① canal irrigation → Mainly in the plain land the north India and delta areas of South India. 30% of overall is canal irrigation

② well and tubewell → It is prevalent in area with high groundwater level - UP, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat, coastal areas of S. India. 60% of total area.

③ Tanks → It is prevalent in S. India esp TN and Andhra pradesh where topography is rugged and mostly tanks are naturally existent. 6 to 8% of total area.

Other irrigation practice include micro irrigation like sprinkle and drip irrigation etc.

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17. (b) What are the methods of irrigation used in India? Give few positives and negatives of each. 5
भारत में सिंचाई की क्या पद्धतियाँ हैं? प्रत्येक के कुछ सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक बिन्दु बताइए।

The various methods of irrigation in India including

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. One of the principal aims of improving agricultural marketing is to make agriculture more viable for the small farmers in India. In the above context, comment on the strengths and weaknesses of Cooperative and Cortract farming in India. 10

कृषि विपणन में सुधार लाने के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों में से एक, भारत में छोटे किसानों के लिए कृषि को और अधिक व्यावहारिक बनाना है। उपरोक्त संदर्भ में, भारत में सहकारी और अनुबंध खेती की शक्तियों और कमजोरियों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Cooperative farming

Strength of cooperative farming includes

(1) Overcome issues of fragmentation of land and lack of resources. Cash and every member contribute resources and collectively take on loan to enhance production and productivity.

(2) High bargaining power and good remuneration for every member.

(3) Cooperative farming also act as a primary collection ~~centre~~ centre where ~~sort~~ activities like grading, cleaning and sorting are also performed.

However some weakness include

1. Cooperatives lack resources thus they are not able to enhance production or productivity.

2. Cooperatives are at times dominated by political powers so poor don't benefit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

On the other hand ~~costs~~ contract farming is another ~~merging~~ emerging model.

Benefits:-

1. Farmers don't have to worry of cost risk, only production risk. Gets a future contract and poor farmer get good remuneration.
2. It enhances production and productivity as corporates give farm inputs as well.
3. It reduces losses and cost as intermediaries are shunted and agriculture market becomes highly productive

Weakness

1. A single farmer is not in a situation to bargain.
2. There are cases of exploitation or poor remuneration.
3. Contract farming is treated as control of rich and corporates over poor farmer.

India need to have a ~~multipoling and~~ multiple model for agricultural marketing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What is precision farming? What are its benefits and limitations? Examine whether it can be used in India for agricultural development. 10
सूक्ष्म कृषि क्या है? इसके लाभ और सीमाएं क्या हैं? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या इसको भारतीय कृषि के विकास के लिए प्रयोग किया जा सकता है?

Precision farming is use of space along with information communication technology to enrich the agriculture production and productivity by using sustainable and good agronomical practices. It makes use of Geographical information system, GPS and spectral analysis of sort.

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Benefits:-

1. It gives a detail of soil nutrient, moisture and which crop is best.
2. Limited use of fertilizer, water and right crop can be grown
3. Reduces farm input cost, sustainable agriculture

Limitations

→ It is dependent on remote sensing satellites and ICT which are both limited in coverage

→ farmers literacy is poor and mechanism needs to be created to provide the info which itself is a difficult task.

It can be used in India by overcoming the above deficiencies. India can deploy satellites specifically for precision farming, secondly it can use mobiles, soil health cards and agri-clinics for information conveying to the farmers to practice precision farming.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. There is an urgent need to put into effect an expenditure switch from subsidies to investment in order to lift Indian agriculture from its current stagnation. Discuss. 10

भारतीय कृषि को वर्तमान स्थिरता से उबरने के लिए सब्सिडी के खर्च को, निवेश के खर्च में बदलने की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 70% of its agricultural farmers who own less than 2 acres of land. The 6 decade long subsidy experiment has proved that subsidy can only provide limited benefits to enhance productive that too to a limited group of people, the small and marginal are actually deprived of it also.

Agriculture subsidy in form of MSP, free electricity, irrigation, fertilizer subsidy, credit subsidy has limited outcomes and stagnated agriculture growth to 2 to 3%. What is needed today is creating a infrastructure and investment base to enhance production and productivity.

Investment can help in following ways:-

1. Investment in irrigation → today only 40% of land is irrigation. It will help in multi cropping and increasing cropping intensity.

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(2) Investment in farm inputs →
~~R&D~~ Research and development ~~through~~ in biotechnology, seed production, new farming practice will enhance productivity.

(3) Rural Infrastructure → ~~by~~ Warehouses, storehouses will reduce losses by 20 to 30% increasing production and productivity.

(4) Space and ICT development → Informed agriculture, precision agriculture.

This investment is a must as agriculture is most but it should not replace subsidy, infact subsidy should be rationalised. Both together are needed

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21. Comment on the following:
(a) The quality of TPDS is not equally bleak across the entire country. 5
'लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली' की गुणवत्ता सम्पूर्ण देश में समान रूप से निराशाजनक नहीं है।

TPDS is often considered to be a unproductive and unviable system, thus to be replaced by direct subsidy.

It is because of high cost of delivery, poor targeting, bogus people getting food and high leakages and corruption.

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However certain innovative ways have helped in overcoming these issues in states like chattisgarh, Andhra pradesh to save enough. It including

1. GPS tracking of trucks
2. Cooperatives operating fair price shop
3. Real time tracking of food
4. barcoded cards.

Such innovations have helped in success of TPDS in dealing with hunger and food security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. (b) The sustainability of Public Distribution System is a matter of concern. 5
सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की निरंतरता बनाए रहना एक चिंता का विषय है।

PDS is made with an objective to provide continuous supply of essentials especially food to the poor and vulnerable members to ~~ensure~~ ensure their food and nutritional security.

However its sustainability is a matter of concern:

~~Targeting~~

(1) Cost factor → for every 1 Rs, 3.5 Rs is spend on administrative cost.

(2) Leakages → only 15% of PDS actually reaches the poor.

(3) Wastage → 20 to 30% of food in FCI godowns go waste.

(4) High cost for govt leading to rising fiscal deficit for them.

(5) Other factors include poor targeting, growing corruption.

However what is needed is not closing down PDS as it is a ~~food insecure~~ source to provide food in rural areas through

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

fair price shops. Only rationalisation and cost management with monitoring needed to ensure its sustainability.

22. With the disheartening condition of farmers in India, "farmer security" is the biggest hurdle the food security needs to overcome. Discuss. 10
भारत में किसानों की निराशाजनक स्थिति के साथ, "किसान सुरक्षा", खाद्य सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता पूरा करने में सबसे बड़ी बाधा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

food security is possible through adequate production and productivity of agriculture so as to ensure affordability, availability and accessibility of food grains.
~~Hamara~~ Though the food production today exceeds rate of population size, yet farmers security is the upcoming hurdle in food security.

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It is because

1. In India more than 70% of farmers are small and marginal who are facing credit and production risk. It is due to such reasons the productivity is so low.

2. farmers security is threatened with rising land aquisition for development and their eviction. Their eviction will lead to loss of productive land producing food.

3. Climate change threat also ~~exacerbates~~ threatens farmers security. It can reduce the production of food crop and make food insecurity.

4. The land productivity in India is between 30 to 50% of best in the world and farmer security is one of the chief reason. Adequate financial, social, economic and policy decisions are needed to adequately deal with it.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

23. "Compared to animal husbandry's contribution to the Indian economy, the sector has received much less resources and institutional support." Analyse the above statement in the light of challenges faced by livestock sector in India. 10

"भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में पशुपालन के योगदान की तुलना में इस क्षेत्र को बहुत कम संसाधन और संस्थागत समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ है।" भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्र के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों के आलोक में उपरोक्त कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Animal husbandry is important sector of Indian agriculture. It provide food and nutrition, large scale employment, Integrated ~~forminging~~ farming, side income etc. Its contribution to Indian economy is 29% today. It is also an important source of ~~Indik~~ ~~ofs~~ raw material wool and leather for industries.

Inspite of its contribution it has received much less resources and institutional support compared to other agriculture and allied sectors. It has led to various issues and challenges the livestock sector is facing.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challengs include:-

1. Credit support
no proper financial support is given for livestock promotion.
2. protection of Indigenous species
3. Science and technology usage to promote cross breeding and high yield breeding livestock
4. Marketing of livestock products.
5. feed and fodder programs merely exist on paper.

~~India has the two~~
India is one of the largest ~~livestock~~ livestock and a capacity to provide employment to millions, adequate institutional policy support is a must.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

24. "Despite continuous efforts and initiatives of the Government to provide the required stimulus to the food processing sector, processing activity is still at a nascent stage in India with low penetration". In the above context, examine the challenges ailing the food processing sector in India. 10

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र हेतु आवश्यक प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास और सरकार की पहल के बावजूद, प्रसंस्करण गतिविधियां भारत में निम्न निवेश के साथ अभी भी उदीयमान अवस्था में है। उपरोक्त संदर्भ में भारत में रुग्ण खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र की चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food processing sector in India is still a amateur child yet to ~~mature~~ mature and reap the benefits of large raw material and domestic market for finished goods.

The obstacles faced by it include:-

1. This sector is dominated by small unorganised sector. Incentives for organised sectors are missing

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2. Rural Infrastructure, food processing needs a high end infrastructure in form of warehouses, cold storages, laboratories. it is missing.

3. Small and fragmented farming majority for subsistence

4. Poor research and development in food processing sector.

5. ~~[illegible]~~ Regulated market through APMC or essential commodity act create further obstacles.

6. lack of privatisation of agriculture markets contract markets.

7. ~~[illegible]~~ Poor Investment and promotion by government ~~[illegible]~~ 100 YP → 600 crore.

However things are changing - Government has plan to invest 10000 crore in 12th YP and national mission on food processing has following objective - by 2015.

→ increase food processing from 7 to 20%

→ Increase value addition from 20 to 35%

→ create 1 million job.

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Govt has adopted a comprehensive approach to achieve the same.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

25. What is the role of forward and backward integration in ensuring success of Supply Chain Management in the Indian Food Processing industry? 10
भारतीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग में आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रबंधन की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने में अग्र और पश्च समाकलन या लिंकेज की क्या भूमिका है?

Agriculture marketing does not simply means buying and selling of agricultural crops. It is a complete chain that includes pre harvest, post harvest and marketing.

~~It includes the complete value chain that makes the supply chain which~~

Food processing Industry needs an effective supply chain management with forward and backward linkages to ensure ~~optimal success~~ optimal success.

~~The forward linkages describe~~

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6. Supply chain in food processing needs forward and backward linkages to ensure an integrated, high end value chain from farm to food.

food processing industry need to make sure that the backward linkage is strong. It will ensure high and quality yield. supply chain need investment in rural infrastructure like cold storage, warehouses to ensure ~~minimal~~ ~~minimal~~ minimal losses. setting up collection centre, primary processing and secondary processing centres. Also effective transport mechanism is also important. Cooperative and contract farming are very important for ~~big~~ strong backward linkage

forward linkage is important for selling the processed food in domestic and international markets. The supply chain need to ensure that quality is maintained, losses are minimal. proper packaging, grading, sorting ~~and processing~~ is done

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Reaching out to direct consumers, industries, exporting goods are all essential elements of an effective supply chain management.

It is only by these linkage ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ the farmers, processing industry and consumers can collaboratively benefit.